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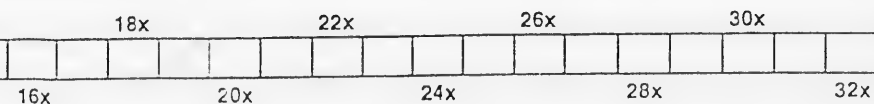
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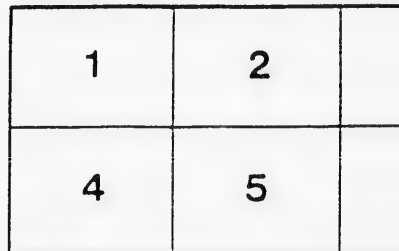
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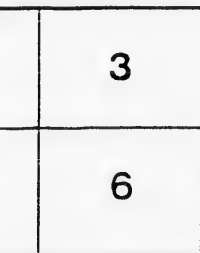
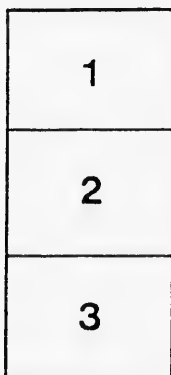
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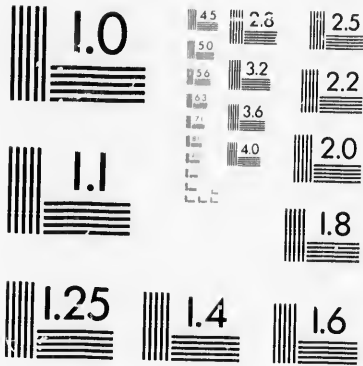
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A SHORTE AND BRIEFE NARRATION
OF THE TWO NAUIGATIONS AND DIS-
COUERIES TO THE NORTHWEAST
PARTES CALLED NEWE FRAVNCE

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A SHORTE AND
briefe narration of the two
Nauigations and Discoueries
to the Northwest partes called
NEW FRAVNCÉ:

First translated out of French into Italian, by that famous
learned man *Gio: Bapt: Ramusius*, and now turned
into English by *John Florio*: Worthy the rea-
ding of all Venturers, Trauellers,
and Discouere:s.



IMPRINTED AT LON-
don, by H. Bynneman, dwelling
in Thames streate, neere vnto
Baynardes Castell.

Anno Domini. 1580.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM



TO THE RIGHT VVOR-
 shipful Edmond Bray Esquire, High
 Sherife within hir Maiesties Countie
 of Oxenford: I. Florio vvisheth much
 encrease of worship in this life, and in
 the Worlde to come, eternall
 happinesse.



*He olde saying is : None so bolde as blynd Bayard:
 nor anye so readye to undertake, as the leaste able
 to performe : Euen so (right Worshipfull) it nowe
 fareth with me, who (at the requests and earnest
 solicitations of diuers my very good friends heere in
 Oxforde) haue undertaken this translation, wher-
 in I holde my selfe farre inferiour to many. Howbeent, forasmuch as
 that seruauant was of his Lord and Maister most highly discommen-
 ded, whiche hiding his Talent in the grounde, had thereby profited
 nothing: my selfe being very loath to incurre the same faulte, and so
 to become worthy the like reprehension, haue the rather aduentured
 to translate this parte of Navigation, whiche (I assure my selfe with
 other mens trauel and diligence) may be an occasion of no smal com-
 moditie and benefite to this our Countrie of Englande. And heerein
 the more to animate and encourage the Englyshe Marchants, I doe
 onely (for breuitie sake) propose vnto them the infinite treasures (not
 hidden to themselves) whiche both the Spaniards, the Portugales,
 and the Venetians haue severally gained by their suche navigations
 and trauailes. Nowe (right Worshipful) when I had well considered
 with my selfe, that hir Maiestie hathe deemed your Worship a very
 meete man for that aucthoritie wherein you nowe presently remaine,
 I my selfe coulde not but accompt your Worship (for the present) the
 fittest man within the shire, to patronize and defende this my simple
 labour, whereby any benefite maye either happen to hir Maiesties
 person, or commoditie, to hir highnesse common weale: and if the
 wealth of a Prince be any cause of the safetie of his person, (which,
 who doubteth? it may be (and not vntruly) saide to be bothe. But to
 the ende your Worshipspe haue not altogether so muche cause to con-
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demne

The Ediſtle Dedicatorie;

demna me for this my bolde attempt upon no manner of acquaintance,
I thought it not unſu unto you, that I haue the rather hereunto pro-
ſumed, vpon the request and warrants of my deare and welbeloued
friend Maſter H. Leigh, who (no doubt) is a man verie mindfull
of at your Worſhips courtesies from time to time ſhewed toward him.

Thus not willingly deſirous to be herein more tedious than is re-
quiſite, I ceaſe from troubling your good Worſhip, haſtily praying
the Almighty, to encrease the ſame, with abundaunce of
all other vertues, to his good wil and pleasure: and

wiſhall, wholly committe my ſelfe unto

your Worſhips good diſpoſition.

From Oxenford the 25.

of Iune. 1580.

(:)

Your Worſhips moſt humble at
commaunderment. I. Florio.





¶ To all Gentlemen, Merchants,
and Pilots.



When I had taken in hande to translate thys Treatise, which I did for the benefite and behoofe of those that shall attempt any newe discoverie in the Northwest partes of *America*, I thought good brieflye to touch the vse of my translation, that the Reader may see and consider the drift of my trauell. For, although this Discourte may seeme very barraine, and not to containe suche matter as is pretended, as beyng a particular Relation of certaine Prouinces whych have bene hitherto of all men rather contemned than throughly knowen: yet if the Marchant Venturer, or skilfull Pilot, or whosoever desirous of newe Discoueries, haue the readyng and perusing thereof, for whome especially I haue done it into Englishe, they will find matter worthy the looking, and consequently, gratefully accept my paines herein. For here is the Description of a Country no lesse fruitfull and pleasaunt in all respects than is *England*, *Fraunce*, or *Germany*, the people, though simple and rude in manners, and destitute of the knowledge of God or any good lawes, yet of nature gentle and tractable, and most apt to receiue the Christian Religion, and to subiect themselues to some good gouernement: the commodities of the Country not inferiour to the Marchandize of *Moscow*, *Danske*, or many other frequented trades: the voyage verie shorte, being but three weekes sayling from *Bristowe*, *Phymouth*, or any commodious Porte of the West Country, with

To the Reader.

a direct course to the coast of the Newe found land. Al which oportunities besides manye others, mighte suffice to induce oure Englishemen, not onely to fall to some traffique wyth the Inhabitants, but also to plant a Colonie in some conuenient place, and so to possesse the Countrey without the gainfaying of any man, whichie was the iudgement and counsell of *John Baptista Ramusius*, a learned and excellent Cosmographer, & Secretary to the famous state of *Venice*, whose words, because they are not impertinēt to this purpose, I haue here set downe. Why doe not the Princes (saith he) whyche are to deale in these affaires, sende forth two or three Colonies to inhabite the Country, & to reduce this sauage natiō to some ciuilitie? considering what a battle and fruitfull soyle it is, how replenished with all kinde of graine, how it is stored wyth al sortes of Byrdes and Beastes, wyth such faire and mighty Ri- uers, that Captaine *Carthier* and his company, in one of them sayled vppe a hundreth and foure score leagues, findyng the countrey peopled on both sides in greate abundaunce. And moreouer, to cause the Gouvernors of those Colonies to send forth men to search and discover the North lands about *Terra del Laurader*, and toward West northweast to the Seas whiche are to saile to the Country of *Cataya*, and from thence to the Ilands of *Molucke*. These were enterprises to purchase immortall praise, which the Lord *Anthony di Mendoza* Vice-roy of *Mexico*, willing to put in execution, sent forth his Cap- tains both by Sea and by Land vpon the Northwest of *Nuoua Spagona*, and discovered the Kingdome of the seauen Cities about *Cinola*. And *Franciscus Vasques de Coronada*, passed from *Mexico* by lande towarde the Northwest 2850. miles, in so muche, that he came to the Sea, whyche lyeth betweene *Cataya* and *America*, where he met with the Catayan shyppes. And no doubt, if the French men in this their newe *Fraunce*, would haue discovered vp further into the land towards the West northweast partes, they shoulde haue founde the Sea, and might haue sayled to *Cataya*. Thus much out of *Ramusius*, where you may see this learned mans iudgement concerning

To the Reader.

cerning the planting of Colonies, and inhabiting these countries, which might be a meane, not only to discover the Sea on the backe-side, as he desireth, but also to come vnto the knowledge of the Countries adiacent: and namely, of *Saguinay*, which aboundeth with Golde and other Mettalles, as in the seconde Relation is to be seene: All whyche thyngs, excepte they builde and inhabite, can neuer be atchieued, for as *Franciscus Lopez di Gomara*, and dyuers other Spanishe Authors affirme, the Spanyards neuer prospered or preuailed, but where they planted: whych of the Portugales maye also be verified, as in the Histories of all theyr Conquests and Discoveries doth manifestly appeare. And as there is none, that of right may be more bolde in this enterprice than the Englishmen, the land being first found out by *John Gabot* the Father, and *Sebastian Gabot*, one of hys three sonnes, in the yeare 1494. in the name and behalfe of King *Henry* the seauenth, as both by the forefaide *Ramusius* in his first Volumes, and our owne Chronicles, and *Sebastian Gabots* letters patents yet extant, and in his Mappe maye be seene: so there is no nation that hath so good righte, or is more fit for this purpose, than they are, who trauayling yearely into those partes with 50. or 60. saile of shippes, might very commodiouslye transporte a sufficient number of men to plant a Colonie in some conuenient Hauen, and also might yeeld them yearly succour, and supply of al things necessary; receyuing againe such commodities as the country doth produce. And this the Frenchmen had done long since, if first their warres with the Spanyardes, and since their cruell dissentions at home, had not hindered them. And *Iohannes Varrozzana* a Florentine, if he had not bene preuented by death, purposed (as the forefaide *Ramusius* writeth) to perswade *Francis* the French King to send forth good store of people to inhabite certaine places of these coastes, where the aire is mooste temperate; and the soyle mooste fruitfull, with goodly Riuers and Hauens sufficient to harborough any naue, the inhabitantes of which places might be occasiō to bring many good purposes to effecte,

To the Reader.

and amongst manye others, to reduce those poore rude and ignorant people to the true worship and seruice of God, and to teache them how to manure and till the ground, transporting ouer Beastes and Cattell of *Europe* into those large and champion countreys, and finally in time they might discover vp into the land, and search whether among so many Ilands as are there, there be any passage to the Sea of *Cataya*. And thus much oute of the third Volume of *Voyages and Navigations*, gathered into the Italian tongue by *Ramusius*: whiche Bookes, if they were translated into English by the liberalitie of some noble Personage, our Sea-men of *England*, and others, studious of Geographie, shoulde know many worthy secrets, whiche hitherto haue bene concealed. For, the beste Cosmographers of this age (as I am by the skilfull in those Sciences informed, and as to him that doth diligently consider their Mappes, it shall plainly appeare) haue described *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, chiefly by the help of those bookes. But to returne to that from whence I did digresse, although some attemptes of oure Countrey-men haue not had as yet suche successe as was wished, they ought not therefore to bee the slower in this enterpnice, for if they were of late contented in their voyage, to haue stayed al the Winter in those colder Countries, if their store of victualles had bene sufficient, howe muche rather ought we nowe in a farre more temperate clime, where *James Carthier*, accompanied wyth 120. men remained a whole Winter contrary to hys determination when he set out of *Fraunce*? Thus beseeching God, that this my trauel may take that effect for the which it is meant, I commende the diligent consideration to al such Gentlemen, Merchants, and Pilots, as seeke Gods glory, the aduancement of their Countrey, and the happy successe, to the prouidence of the Almighty, who in my opinion hath not in vaine stirred vppe the mindes of so many Honourable and Worshippfull persons to the furtheraunce of these commendable and worthy Discoueries.

In Oxford. I. F.



The first relation of James Carthier
of the new land called New Fraunce,
nevly discovered in the yeare of
oure Lorde, 1534.

¶ How Maister James Carthier departed from the Port of
S. Malo, with two Ships, and came to the new land, and
howe he entred into the Porte of *Buona Vista*.



After that Sir Charles of *Mony*,
knight, Lord of *Mezleray*, & Vice
admirall of *France*, had caused all
the Captaines, Maisters, and Pa
riners of the Shippes to be sworne
to behaue themselues truely and
faithfully in the seruice of the most
Christian King of *France*, vnder the
charge of the sayde Carthier, vpon
the 20. day of April. 1534. We departed from the Porte of
S. Malo with two Ships of thye scoze tun apiece burden,
and by well appointed men in eche one, and with suche pof
perous weather, we sailed onwarde, that vpon the 10. of
May we came to the newe found land, where we entred into
the cape of *Buona Vista*, which is in Latitude 48. Degrees and
a halfe, and in Longitude. * . But bicause of the great scoze
of Ice that was alongest the sayde lande, we were constray
ned to enter into a Hauen called, *Saint Katherins Hauen*,
distaunt from the other Porte aboute five leagues towarde
South southeast: there did we stay ten daies, looking for faire
weather, and in the meane while we mended and byessed our
boates.

Cl

How

The first Relation.

¶ Howe we came to the Ilande of Byrdes, and of the greate quantitie of Byrdes that there be.

¶ Upon the 21. of May the wind being in the West, we hoisted saile, and sailed toward North and by east from the Cape of *Buena Vista* until we came to the Ilande of *Byrdes*, which was environed about with a banke of Ice, but broken and crackte. Notwithstanding the saide banke, our two boates went thither to take in some *Byrdes*, whereof there is such plentie, that unlesse a manne didde see them, he woulde think it an incredible thing; for albeit the Ilande (which containeth aboute a league in circuite) be so full of them, that they seeme to have bene brought thither, and sowed for the nonce, yet are there a hundzeth fold as many hovering about it as within, some of the which are as big as *Fayes*, blacke and white, with beakes lyke unto *Crowes*: they hover alwaies about the sea, they cannot flye very high, because their wings are so little, and no bigger than halfe ones hand, yet doe they flye as swiftly as any birdes of the ayre leuell to the water, they are also exceeding fat: we named them *Aporath*. In lesse than halfe an hour we filled two boats full of them, as if they had bene with stones: so that besides them which we did eate fresh, every ship had powder and salt fine or three barrells full of them.

¶ Of two sortes of Byrdes, the one called *Godetz*, the other *Margaulz*: and how we came to *Carphant*.

¶ Besides these, there is an other kinde of *Byrdes*, whiche hover in the aire over the sea, lesser than the others: and these doe al gather themselves together in the Ilande, & put themselves under the wings of other byrds that are greater: these we named *Godetz*. There are also of another sorte, but bigger, & white, who bite even as *Dogges*: those we named *Margaulz*. And albeit the said Ilande be 14. leagues from the maine lande, notwithstanding *Bears* come swimming thither

The first Relation.

3

thither to eate of the saide Byrdes : and our men founde one there as greate as any Cowe, and as white as any Swanne, who in their presence leapt into the sea, and vpon Whitson-monday (solowing our voyage towarde the lande) we mette hir by the way, swimming towarde lande as swiftly as wee coulde saile : so sone as we saue hir we pursued hir with our boates, and by maine strength toke hir, whose fleshe was as good to be eaten, as the fleshe of a Calfe of two yeares olde. The Wednesday following beyng the 27. of the moneth, we came to the entrance of the Bay of the Castels, but bycause the weather was ill, and the greate store of Ice wee founde, we were contrayned to enter into an harbozough about the saide entraunce called *Carpunt*, where, bycause wee could not come oute of it, we stayed till the 9. of June, that thence wee departed, on hope with the aide of God to saile further than the saide *Carpunt*, which is in latitude 51. degree.

¶ The description of the newe founde lande, from Cape *Razo*, to the Cape of *Degrade*.

The lande from Cape *Razo*, to the Cape of *Degrade*, whiche is the point of the entrance to the Bay that trendeth from head to head toward North northest, and South south-west, al this part of land is parted into Ilands, one so nere the other, that there are but small riuers betwéens them, thoroowe the whyrche you may passe with little boates, and therefore there are certaine good harbourghs, among whyrche is that of *Carpunt*, and that of *Degrade*. In one of these Ilands, that is the highest of them all, beyng on the toppe of it, you maye playnely see the two lowe Ilandes, that are nere to Cape *Razo*, from whence to the Pozte of *Carpunt*, they counte it twentie and fise leagues, and there are two entraunces thereat, one on the East, the other on the South side of the Iland. But it is to be noted, that from the side, and pointe of the Caste, bycause that euerye where
C. y. there

The firste Relation:

there is nothing else but Shelves, and the water is very shallowe: you muste goe aboute the Ilande toward the West the length of halfe a Cable or thereabout, and then to goe toward the South, to the said *Carpent*. Also you are to take heede of three Shelves that are in the Chanel vnder the water: and toward the Iland on the East side in the Chanell, the water is about two faddome deepe, and cleare ground. The other trendeth toward East northeast, and on the West you may go on shoare.

¶ Of the Ilande whiche now is called Saint Katherines Ilande.

Going from the Point of *Dezrade*, and entring into the sayde Baye toward the West, and by North: there is some doubt of two Ilandes that are on the right side, one of the whiche is distant from the saide pointe 3. leagues, and the other 7. either more or lesse than the first, beyng a lowe and plaine land, and it seemeth to be parte of the maine lande. I named it Saint Katherines Ilande: in which, toward North-east there is verie deepe soile: but aboute a quarter of a league from it, verie ill ground, so that you muste goe a little about. The saide Iland, and the Pozte of Castelles trend toward North northeast, and South southweast, and they are about 15. leagues asunder. From the saide Pozte of Castelles to the Pozte of *Gutte*, whiche is in the northerne parte of the said Bay, that trendeth toward East northeast, and West southweast, there are twelue leagues and an halfe: and aboute two leagues from the Pozte of *Balances*, that is to say, the thirde parte, athwarteth the sayde Bay: the deapth being sounded it is about 18. faddomes: and from the said Pozte of *Balances* to the White Sands toward West southweast there is 15. leagues, but you must take heede of a Shelve that lyeth about 3. leagues outward from the sayd White Sands on the Southweast side aboute water like a Boate.

Of

The first Relation.

5

¶ Of the place called *White Sandes*; of the Ilande of *Brest*, and of the Ilande of *Byrdes*; the sortes and quantitie of *Byrdes* that there are founde: and of the Porte called the *Iflettes*.

White Sandes is a Roade in the whiche there is no place guarded from the South, nor Southeast. But towarde South southweast the said roade there are two Ilandes, one of the which is called *Brest* Iland, and the other the Ilande of *Byrdes*, in whiche there is great floze of *Codets*, & *Crowes* with red beakes and redde fæte: they make their neistles in holes vnder the ground euen as *Connies*. A point of land being passed about a league from *White Sands*, there is a *Porte* & passage found, called the *Iflettes*, a better place than *White Sandes*: and there is great fishing. From the saide *Porte* of the *Iflettes*, vnto another called *Brest*: the circuite is aboute ten leagues. This *Porte* is in latitude 51. degrees and 55. minutes, and in longitude. * . From the *Iflettes*, to that place there are many other Ilandes: and the saide *Porte* of *Brest* is also amongst those Ilandes. Moreover the Ilands doe compasse moze than 3. leagues from the said *Brest*, beyng iswe, and ouer them are the other landes (above mentioned) fæne.

¶ Howe we wyth our Shippes entred into the *Porte* of *Brest*, and sayling onward: towarde the West, we past amidst the *Iflettes*, which were so many in number, that it was not possible to tel them: and how we named the the *Iflettes*.

Wpon the 10. of June we with our Shippes entred into the *Porte* of *Brest*, to furnish our selues with water and wood, and to make vs readye to passe the saide *Bay*. Upon *Saynt Barnabas* day, seruite being heard, we with our boates went beyond the said *Porte* toward the West, to see what harboroughes were there: we passed throughe the middell of the

C. li. *Iflettes*,

The first Relation.

Istlets, whiche were so many in number, that it was not possible they might be told, so they continued about 10. leagues beyonde the saide *Porte*. We to rest our selues stayed in one of them a night, and there we found greate store of Ducke egges, and other byrdes that there doe make their neastes, we named them all, the *Istletes*.

¶ Of the *Porte* called *S. Antonies Porte*, *S. Seruans Porte*, *James Carthiers Porte*: of the riuer called *S. James*: of the customes and apparell of the inhabitants in the Land of *White Salet*.

The next day we passed the saide *Ilandes*, and beyonde them all we found a good Haven, whych we named *S. Antonies Haven*, and howe one or two leagues beyonde, we founde a little riuer toward the Southweſt coast, that is betwene two other *Ilandes*, and is a good harborough. There we sette vpp a Crosse, and named it *S. Seruans Porte*: and on the Southweſt side of the said *Porte* and riuer, about one league, there is a small *Ilande* as round as any *Duen*, enuironed about with many other little *Ilandes*, that giue notice to the saide *Portes*. Further about two leagues, there is another greater riuer, in whiche they take good store of *Salmon*, that we named *S. James his Riuer*. Beyng in the sayde riuer, we sawe a Shippe of *Roche* that the night before had passed the *Porte* of *Brest*, where they thought to haue gone a fishing: but the mariners not knowing where they were, we with our boates approached neare vnto it, and did directe it to another *Porte* one league more toward the West than the saide riuer of *S. James*, which I take to be one of the beste in all the *World*, and therefore we named it *James Carthiers Sound*. If the soile were as good as the harboroughes are, it were a great commoditie: but it is not to be called the new Land, but rather *Stones*, and wilde *Furres*, and a place fitte for wilde beastes, for in all the *Porte* *Ilande* I dyde not see a Cartloade of good earth: yet went I on shore in many places,

The first Relation

7

places, and in the Island of White Sandes, there is nothing else but Spoke, and small Thoznes scattered here and there, withered and drye. To be shorte, I beleue that this was the lande that God allotted to Cain. There are men of an indifferent good stature and bignesse, but wilde and vncivill: they weare their haire tyed on the top like a wreath of Wap, and put a wooden pin within it, or any other such thing, in steade of a naile, and wyth them they binde certaine birdes feathers. They are clothed with beastes skines, as wel the men as womē, but that the womē go somewhat straightlier and closer in their garments than men doe, wyth their waxes gydded: they paint themselves with certaine Roar colours: their Boates are made of the barke of a tree called *Boul*, wyth the whyche they fishe, and take greate store of Seales, and as farre as we coulde vnderstande since oure commyng thither, that is not their habitation, but they come from the maine lande out of hotter Countreys, to take of the sayde Seales and other necessaries for theyr lyving.

¶ Of certaine Capes, that is to say, the *double Cape*, the *pointed Cape*, *Cape Roiall*, and the *Cape of Milke*: of the *Mountaines of Barnes*: of the *Ilandes of Done, houses*: and of the greate fishing of Cods.

¶ Upon the 13. of that moneth we came to our Shippes againe with our boates, on purpose to saile forwarde, because the weather was faire, & vpon Sundaye we caused ser vice to be saide: then on Monday being the 15. of the moneth, we departed from *Brest* and sailed toward the South to take a viewe of the landes that there we had scene, that seemed vnto vs to be two Ilandes: but when we were amidst the Bay, we knew it to be firme lande, where was a greate double Cape, one aboue the other, and therfore we named it the *Double Cape*. In the entrance of the Bay we sounded, and founde it to be an hundred faddome rounde aboute vs.

From

The first Relation.

From *Brest*, to the double Cape, there is about 20 leagues, and
aboute five or six leagues beyond we sounded againe, and
founde 20 fadome water. The saide lande lyeth Northeast,
and Southwest. The nexte day being the 16. of the moneth,
we sailed along the saide coaste toward Southweast, and by
South, aboute 35 leagues from the double Cape, where wee
founde very stepe and wilde hilles, among the whyche were
sene certaine small Cabbans, whyche we in the Countrey
call Barnes, and therfoze we named them the Hilles of the
Barnes. The other Lands and Mountaines are all craggie,
cleft, and cutte, and betwixt them and the sea, there are other
Ilandes, but lowe. The day before, through the darke miste
and fogges of the weather, we coulde not haue sighte of any
lande, but in the euening we spyed an entraince into the
lande, by a ryuer, among the saide Hilles of Barnes, and a
Cape lying toward the Southwest about 3. leagues fro vs.
The saide Cape is on the top of it blunt pointed, and alyt-
telwarde the Sea, it endeth in a pointe, wherefoze we named
it the pointed Cape, on the north side of whiche, there is a
plaine Iland. And by cause we would haue notice of the said
entrance, to see if there were any good Hauens, we stroke saile
for that night. The next day being the 17. of the Moneth, we
had stormie weather from Northeast, wherefoze we toke
our way toward the Southwest until Thursday morning,
and we went about 37. leagues, til we came athwart a Bay
full of rounde Ilandes like Dove houses, and therefore wee
named them the Doue houses. And from the Bay of Saint
Julian, from the whyche to a Cape that lyeth South and by
weast, which we called Cape Riall, there are 7. leagues, and
toward the West Southweast side of the saide Cape there
is another that beneath is all craggie, and aboue round. On
the North side of whiche about halfe a league there lyeth a
lowe Ilande, that Cape we named the Cape of Milke. Be-
twene these two Capes there are certaine lowe Ilandes, a-
boue whiche, there are also certaine others, that shew that
there be some riuers. About two leagues from Cape Roiall,
wee

Cape Laitte.

The first Relation.

9

10

We sounded, and found tenne faddome water, and there is the greatest fishing of Cobbes that is possible: for staying for our companie, in lesse than an houre we toke aboute an hundred of them.

¶ Of certayne Ilands that lie betweene Cape Royall, and the Cape of Milke.

The nexte daye, being the eyghtenth of the Moneth, the winde with such rage turned against vs, that we were constrained to go backe toward Cape Royall, thinking there to find some harborough, and with oure Boates wente to discover betweene the Cape Royall, and the Cape of Milke, and found, that aboute the low Ilands there is a great, and very deepe Gulfe, within which are certaine Ilands. The sayd Gulfe on the South side is shutte by. The foresayd low grounds are on one of the sides of the entrance, and Cape Royall is on the other. The sayde lowe groundes do stretch themselves more than halfe a league within the Sea. It is a playne Countrey, but an ill soyle: and in the middelt of the entrance thereof, there is an Iland. The sayde Gulfe in latitude is eight degrees and an halfe, and in Longitude. *. That night we found no harborough, and therefore we launched out into the Sea, leauing the Cape toward the West.

¶ Of the Iland called S. Iohn.

From the sayde daye vntill the 24. of the moneth, being S. Iohns day, we had both stormie weather and winde against vs, with such darknesse and mists, that vntill Saint Iohns day, we could haue no sight of any land, and then had we sight of a Cape of land, y from Cape Royall lieth South West, about 35. leagues, but that day was so foggie and mistie, that we could not come nere land, and because it was S. Iohns day, we named it Cape S. Iohn.

D.

¶ Of

The first Relation.

¶ Of certayne Ilands called the Ilands of *Margaulz*, and of the kinds of beastes and birds that there are found. Of the Iland of *Briou*, and Cape *Dolphin*.

The next daye being the 25. of the moneth, the weather was also stormie, darke, and windie, but yet we sayled a part of the day toward West North-west, and in the evening we put our selues athwart vnto the second quarter that thence we departed, then did we by our compasse know that we were North-west, and by West about seauen leagues and an halfe from the Cape of S. Iohn, and as we were aboute to hoyle sayle, the wind turned into the North-west, wherefoze we went toward North-east, about fiftene leagues, and came to thre Ilands, two of whiche are as steepe and vpright as any wall, that it was not possible to climbe them: and betwene them there is a little cliff. These Ilands were as full of Birds, as any fielde or meddow is of grasse, that there do make their nestes: and in the greatest of them, there was a great and infinite number of those that we cal Margaulz, that are white, and bigger than any Goose, which were feuced in one part. In the other were only Godetz Isoli, but towarde the shoare there were of those Godetz, and greate Apponatz, like to those of that Ilande that we at oure haue mentioned: we went vnto the lowest part of the least Iland, where we kild about a thousand of those Godetz, & Apponatz. We put into our Boates so many of them as we pleased, for in lesse than one houre, we might haue filled thirtie such boates of them: we named them the Ilands of Margaulz. About fiue leagues from the sayde Ilands, on the West, there is another Iland that is about two leagues in length, and so much in breadth: there did we stay all night to take in water and wood. That Ilande is enuironed rounde about with sande, and hath a very good roade about it thre or four fadome deepe. Those Ilands haue the best soyle that euer we saw, for that one of their fielde is more worth, than all the new land. We found it all full of goodly trees, medowes,
cham,

champaignes full of wilde peason blomed, as thicke, as ranke, and as faire, as any can be seene in *Brittayne*, that they seemed to haue bin plowed and sowed. There was also great store of gooseberries, Strawberies, damaske roses, parsley, with other very swete and pleasant hearbes. About the said Iland are very great beastes, as great as Dren, which haue two great teeth in their mouths like vnto the Elephant, and liue also in the Sea. We saw one of them sleeping vpon the banke of the water: we thinking to take it, went to it with our Boates, but so sone as he heard vs, he cast himselfe into the Sea. We also sawe Beares, and Wolues: we named it Brions Iland. About it towarde South-east, and North-west, there are great meadowes. As farre as I could gather and comprehend, I thinke that there be some passage betwene the new land, and Brions land, if so it were, it would be a great voytning, as well of the time, as of the way, if any perfection coulde be founde in it. Aboute foure leagues from that Ilande towarde West South-west, there is firme lande, that seemeth to be as an Ilande, compassed aboute with little Ilands of sandes. There is a goodly Cape, which we named Cape Doulphin, for there is the beginning of good groundes. On the seauen and twentieth of *Iune* we compassed the said landes about that lie West South-west: a farre off they seeme to bee little hilles of sande, for they are but lowe landes: we coulde neyther goe to them, nor land on them, because the winde was against vs. That daye we wente fiftene leagues.

¶ Of the Iland called *Alezai*, and of *S. Peeters* Cape.

The next day we went along the said land aboute tenne leagues, till we came to a Cape of redde lands, that is all craggie, within the which, there is a bzacke looking toward the North. It is a very low Countrey. There is also betwene y sea & a certain pole a plaine field: and fro that Cape of land, and y pole, vntill to another Cape, there is about 14 leagues.

D.ij.

The

The first Relation.

The land is fashioned as it were halfe a circle, all compassed about with sand like a ditch, ouer which, as farre as ones eye can stretch, there is nothing but marrish groundes, and standing pwoles. And before you come to the first Cape, very nere the mayne lande, there are two little Ilands. Aboute five leagues from the seconde Cape towarde South west, there is another Iland very high and paynted, which we named Alezan. The first Cape we named S. Peeters Cape, by cause vpon that day we came thither.

¶ Of the Cape called *Orleans* Cape: of the Riuer of Boates: of wild mens Cape: and of the qualitie and temperature of the Countrey.

From Brions Iland to this place, there is a good sandie ground, and hauing founded toward South west euen to the Shoare, about five leagues, we found 12. faddome water, and within one league 6. and very nere the shoare rather more than lesse. But bycause we would be better acquainted with this stonie and rockie ground, we stroke our Sables lowe and athwart. The nexte daye being the last of the moneth saue one, the winde blew South and by East. We sayled Westwarde untill Tuesday morning at Sunne rising, being the last of the moneth, without any sight or knowledge of any lande, except in the euening toward Sunne sette, that we discovered a Land, whiche seemed to be two Ilandes, that were beyond vs West south west, about nine or tenne leagues. All the next day till the nexte morning at Sunne rising we sayled Westward about fortye leagues, and by the way we perceyued that the lande we hadde scene like two Ilandes, was firme lande, lying South south-east, and North north-west, till to a very good Cape of lande called *Orleans* Cape. All the sayde lande is lowe and playne, and the fairest that may possibly be scene, full of godly meadowes and Trees. True it is that we could finde no harborough there, bycause it is all

all full of Shelues and sandes. We with our boates went on shore in many places, and among the reste we entred into a goodly riuer, but very thallos, which we named the riuer of boats, bycause that there we saw boats ful of wilde men, that were crossing the riuer. We had no other notice of the sayde wilde men: for the winde came from the Sea, and beate vs againste the shore, that we were constrained to retire oure selues with our boates toward our shippes, till the next day morning at Sunne rising, being the firste of July, we sayled Northeast, in which time there rose great mystes & stormes, and therefore we strucke our sayles till two of the clocke: in the after none, that the weather became cleare, and there we had sight of Orleance Cape, & of another about seuen leagues from vs, lying North and by East, and that we called Wilde mens Cape. On the Northside of this Cape about halfe a league, there is a very dangerous shelf, and banke of stones. Whilist we wer at this Cape, we saw a man running after our boats that were going along the coast, who made signes vnto vs that we shoulde retourne towarde the sayd Cape againe. We seeing such signes, began to tourne toward him, but he seeing vs come, began to flee: so sone as we were come on shoare, we set a knife befoze him, and a wollen girdle on a little staffe, and then came to our ships again. That day we trended the sayde land about nine or ten leagues, hoping to finde some good harborough, but it was not possible, for as I haue sayd already, it is a very low land, & enuironed round about with great shelues. Penetheleste we went that day on shore in foure places to see the goodly and swæte smelling trees that there were: we founde them to be Cedrons, Cewetrees, Pines, white Elmes, Ashes, Willowes, with manye other sortes of trees to vs unknowen, but without any fruit. The groundes where no wood is, are very faire, and all full of peason, white and red gooseberies, strawberries, blackeberies, and wilde cozne, euen like vnto Rie, that it seemeth to haue bene solwen and plowed. This Countrey is of better temperature than any other that can be scene, and very hote.

The first Relation.

There are many *Thyrses*, *Stockdoves*, and other byzdes: to be shot, there wanteth nothing but good harborough.

¶ Of the Baie called *Saint Lunario*, and other notable Baies, and Capes of lande, and of the qualitie, and goodnesse of those groundes.

The next day being the seconde of July we discovered and had sight of land on the southerne side towarde vs, that dyd ierue vnto the lande abouesayd, all compassed about, and we knewe that it had about * in depth, and as muche a thwart, we named it *Saint Lunarios Baie*, & with our boates we went to the Cape toward the North, and founde the land and grounde so lowe, that for the space of a league from land there was but halfe a faddome water. On the North east side from the sayde Cape about seauen or eight leagues there is another Cape of lande, in the middelt whereof there is a Baie fashioned triangle wise, verie deepe, and as far as we could ken from it lieth North east. The said Baie is compassed about wth sands and shelues about ten leagues from land, and there is but one faddome water: from the saide Cape to the banke of the other, ther is about fiftene leagues. We being a crosse the sayde Capes, discovered another lande and Cape, and as farre as we could ken, it lay North & by East. All that night the weather was very ill, and great windes, so that we were constrained to beare a small sayle vntill the next morning, being the thirde of July, that the winde came from the West: and we sayled Northwarde. to haue a sight of the lande that we had left on the North east side, about the lowe landes, among whiche high and lowe landes there is a Gulfe, or Breach, in some places about sixe and twenty faddome deepe, and fiftene leagues in breadth, with varietie of landes, hoping to finde some passage thither, we went euen as the passage of the *Casteis*. The sayde gulfe lyeth East North east, and West South west. The grounde that lyeth on the South side of the sayde gulfe, is as good and easie to be

be wrought, and full of as goodly fieldes and meadowes, as anye that euer we haue, as plaine and smooth as anye die: and that which lyeth on the North, is a Countrey altogether hillie, full of woods, and very high and great trees of sundry sortes: among the rest there are as goodly Ceders, and Fir trees, as possibly can be seene, able to make masts for shippes of thre hundred Tunne: Neither did we see anye place that was not full of the sayde trees, excepted two onely, that were full of goodly meadowes, with two very faire Lakes. The middelt of the sayde Baye is seauen and fourtie degrees and halfe in latitude.

¶ Of the *Cape of Hope*, and of *Saint Martins Creeke*, & howe seuen boats full of wilde men, came to our boate, wold not retire themselues, but being terrified with our Colubrins and lanches we shot at them, they fled with great hast.

The Cape of y^e said South land, was called The Cape of Hope, through the hope that there we had to finde some passage. The fourth of July we went along y^e coast of y^e sayd land on the Northerly side to finde some harborough, where we entred into a Creeke altogether open on y^e South, where there is no succour against y^e wind: we thought god to name it S. Martins Creeke. Ther we stayed fro^m the fourth of July, until the twelfth: while we were there, on Monday being the sixth of y^e month, seruire being done, we to one of our boates went to discouer a Cape & point of lande y^e on the Northerne side was about seauen or eight leagues from vs, to see whiche way it did bend, & being within halfe a league of it, we sawe two copanies of boats of wilde men going fro^m one land to the other: theyr boates were in n^uber about five & fortie or fifty. One parte of the whiche came to the sayde pointe, and a great number of the m^e went on shore, making a gret noise, beckning vnto vs that we shoulde come on lande, shewing vs certaine skinnes vpon peeces of Woodde, but because we hadde but one onely boate, we woulde not goe to them;

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The first Relation.

but went to the other side, lying in the sea: they seeing vs flee, prepared two of their boates to follow vs, with whiche came also five more of them that were comming from the sea side, al which approached nere vnto our boate, dauncing, and making many signes of ioye and myzt, as it were desiring our friendship, saying in theyr tongue *NAPEV TONDAMEN ASSVRTAH*, with manye other that we vnderstode not. But bicause (as we haue said) we had but one boate, we wold not stande to theyr curtesie, but made signes vnto them, that they should turne backe, which they wold not do, but with great furye came toward vs: and sodainely with their boates compassed vs aboute: and bycause they woulde not alwaye from vs by any signes that we coulde make, we shotte off two pices among them, whiche did so terrifie them, that they put themselues to flight towarde the sayde pointe, making a great noyse: and hauing staid a while, they began a new, euen as at the first, to come to vs againe, & being come nere our boate, we strucke at them with two lances, which thing was so great a ferour vnto them, that with greate hast they began to flee, and wold no more follow vs.

¶ How the sayde men comming to our shippes, and our men going toward them, both parties went on land, and how the saide wilde men with great ioye beganne to traficke with our men.

The next daye, part of the sayde wilde men with nine of their boates came to the point and entrance of the crack, where we with our ships were at road. We being aduertised of theyr coming, went to the point where they wer with our boates: but so sone as they sawe vs, they began to flee, making signes that they came to traficke with vs, shewing vs suche skunnes as they cloth themselues withall, whiche are of small value. We likewise made signes vnto them, that we wished them no euil: and in signe thereof two of our men vntured to go on lande to them, and carrie them knives with other

other Iron wares, and a red hat to giue vnto their Captain. Which when they saw, they also came on land, and brought some of their skinnes, and so began to deale with vs, seeming to be very glad to haue our iron wares, and other things, til dauncing with many other ceremonies, as with their hands to cast sea water on theyr heades. They gaue vs whatsoeuer they had, not keeping any thing, that they were constrained to go backe againe naked, and made vs signes that the nexte day they would come againe, and bring more skinnes wylh them.

¶ How that we hauing sent two of our men on lande with wares, there came about. 300. wilde mē with great gladnes. Of the quality of the Country, what it bringeth forth, and of the Baie called *The Baie of heate.*

Wednesday being the eight of the moneth, because the winde was not good to go out with our ships, we set our boates in a readinesse to go to discover the saide Baie, and 5 days we wente fiftene leagues within it. The nexte day, the winde and wether being faire, we sayled until noone, in which time we had notice of a great part of the sayd Baie, and how that vpon the lowe landes, there were other lands, with high mountaines: but seeing that there was no passage at al, we began to turne backe againe, taking our way along the coast, and sayling, we sawe certaine wilde men, that stode vpon the Shore of a Lake, that is among the lowe groundes, who were making fires and smokes: we went thither, and founde that there was a Chanel of the sea, that did enter into the Lake, & setting our boates at one of the banckes of the Chanell, the wilde men with one of their boates came vnto vs, & brought vs piéces of Seales readie sodde, putting them vpon piéces of wood: then rettying themselues, they woulde make signes vnto vs, that they did giue them vs. We sente two men vnto them with Hatchets, knives, beades, & other such like ware, whereat they were very glad, and by and by in clusters they

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came

The first Relation.

came to the shore where we wer with their boates, bringing with them skinned, and other such things as they had, to haue of our wares. They were more than three hundred men, women, and children: some of the women which came not ouer, we might see them stande vp to the knees in water, singing and dauncing, the other that had passed the riuer where we were, came verie friendlye to vs, rubbing oure armes with their owne handes, then woulde they liste them byppe towarde heauen, shewing manye signes of gladnesse: and in such wise were we assured one of another, that we very familiarly beganne to trafficke of what for uer they had, till they had nothing but their naked bodies, for they gaue vs al what soeuer they had, and that was but of small value. We perceiued that this people might verie easily be conuerted to our religion. They go from place to place. They liue only with fishing. They haue an ordinarie time to fish for their provision. The Countrey is hotter, than the Countrey of *Spain*, and the fairest that can possibly be found, altogether smooth, and leauel. There is no place, be it neuer so little, but it hath some trees (yea albeit it be sandie) or else is ful of wilde cozn, that hath an eare like vnto Rie: the cozn is like Dates, small & Deason as thicke as if they had bin sowne & plowed, white & red gooseberries, Strawberries, blackberries, white & red Roses, wth many other flowers, of very swete and pleasat smel. There be also many goodly medowes ful of grasse, & Lakes where gret plenty of Salmones be. They cal a Baychet in their tōg Cochi, and a kinse Bacon: we named it The Bay of Heate.

¶ Of another nation of wilde men: of their maners, liuing and clothing.

We being certified that there was no passage through the said Bay, we hoised saile, & went frō S. Martines Creeke vpon Sunday being the twelfth of July, to go & discover further in the said Baye. and went along the sea coast Eastward about eightene leagues, till we came to the Cape of *Prato*, where we found the tide very greate, but shallow, and the sea
 Roymie,

kozme, so that we were constrained to draw toward shoze, betwene the saide Cape and an Ilande lying Eastwarde, about halfe a league from the Cape, where we cast Anchor for that night. The next morning we hoised sayle to trend y^e saide coaste about, which lyeth North Northeast. But there rose such a kozmie and raging winde against vs, that we wer constrained to come to the place againe, from whence we were come: There did we stay all that daye till the nexte, that we hoised by sayle, and came to the middell of a riuer five or six leagues from the Cape of *Prato* Northward, and being ouerthwart the said riuer, there arose againe a contrarie winde, with great fogges and kozmes. So that we were constrained vpon *Tuisoay*, being the fourteenth of the moneth, to enter into the riuer, and there did we stay til the sixteenth of the moneth, looking for faire weather to come out of it, on which day being *Thursdaye*, the winde became so raging, that one of our shippes lost an Anchor, and we were constrained to go by higher into the riuer seauen or eight leagues, into a good harborough and ground, y^e we with our boates found out, and thzough the euil weather, tempest, and darkenesse that was, we stayed in the saide harborough till the five and twentieth of the month, that we coude not come out: in the mean time we sawe a greate multitude of wilde men that were fishing for *Hackrels*, wherof there is great store. Their boates wer about fortie, and the persons, what with men, women, and children, two hundred, which after they had haunted our company a while, they came very familiarly with their boates to y^e sides of our shippes. We gaue the kniues, combs, beades of glas, & other trifles of smal value, for which they made many signes of gladnesse, lifting their handes by to Heauen, dauncing and singing in their boates. These men may very wel & truly be called Wilde, bicause there is no power people in the worlde. For I thinke al that they had together, besides their boates and nets, was not worth five souce. They go altogether naked, sauing their priuities, which covered with a litle skinne, and certaine olde *Winnes* that they cast vpon them.

The first Relation.

Neither in nature nor in language, do they any whit agree to
 them we found first: Their heads be altogether shaven, except
 one bush of haire, they suffer to grow vpon the toppe of theyr
 crowne, as long as a horse talle, and then with certaine lea-
 ther strings binde it in a knot vpon their heades. They haue
 no other dwelling but their boates, which they tourne vpside
 down, and vnder them they lay themselves al along vpon the
 bare ground. They eate their fleshe almoste rawe, onely that
 they heate it a little vppon mbers of coles, so doe they theyr
 fishe. Upon Magdalens day we with our boates wente to the
 bancke of the riuer, and freely went on shore among them,
 whereat they made many signes of gladnesse, and al their me-
 in two or thre companies began to sing and daunce, seeming
 to be very glad of our coming. They had caused al the yong
 women to flee into the wood, two or thre excepted, that stay-
 ed with them, to each of which we gaue a combe, and a little
 bell made of Tinne, for which they were very glad, thanking
 our Captaine, rubbing his armes and bycastes with theyr
 handes. When the men saw vs giue something vnto those
 that had stayer, it caused all the rest to come out of the wood,
 to the ende they should haue as muche as the others: These
 women were about twentie, who altogether in a knot fell vpon
 our Captaine, touching and rubbing him with their hats,
 according to their manner of cherishing and making muche
 of one, who gaue to eache of them a little Tinne bell: then
 sodainely they began to daunce, and sing many songs. There
 we founde great store of Hackrels, that they had taken vpon
 the shore, with certaine nettes that they make to fishe, of a
 kinde of hempe that groweth in that place where ordinari-
 ly they abide, for they neuer come to the sea, but onely
 in fishing time. As farre as I vnderstand, they groweth like-
 wise a kinde of Millet as bigge as small Peason, like vnto
 that which groweth in *Bresil*, which they eat in stead of bread.
 They had greate store of it. They call it in theyr tong RA-
 PAIGE. They haue also Pumes, (that is to saye Damsons)
 which they dry for winter as we do, they cal the HONESTA.

They

They haue also Figges, Nuttes, Apples, and other fruites, and Beanes, that they cal SAHV, their Nuttes CAHEHYA. If we shewed them any thing that they haue not, noz knowe nor what it is, shaking their heads, they will say NOHDA, whiche is as much to say, they haue it not, noz they know it not. Of those things they haue, they would with signes shew vs the way how to vse them, and how they grow. They eate nothing that hath any tast of salte. They are very great Thieues, for they will fitch and steale whatsoeuer they can lay hold of, and all is fitch that cometh to net.

¶ How our men set vp a great Crosse vpon the poynt of the sayd Porte, and the Captayne of those wild men, after a long Oration, was by our Captayne appeased, and contented that two of his Children should goe with him.

¶ Upon the 24. of y^e Moneth, we caused a faire high Crosse to be made of the heighth of thirtie foote, which was made in the presence of many of them, vpon the poynt of the entrance of the Gulfe, in the middelt whereof, we hanged vp a Shæld with threë Flour de Lucs in it, and in the toppe was carued in the wood with Anticke letters this posse, V I V A L E R O Y D E F R A N C E. Then before them all we set it vp vpon the sayd poynt. They with great heede beheld both the making and setting of it vp. So sone as it was vp, we altogether knæled downe before them, with our hands towardes Heauen, yælding God thanks: and we made signes vnto them, shewing them the Heauens, and that all our saluation dependeth only on him which in them dwelleth: whereat they shewed a great admiration, looking first one at another, and then vpon the Crosse. And after we were returned to oure Shippes, their Captayne clad with an old Beares Skinz, with threë of his Sonnes, and a Brother of his with him, came vnto vs in one of their Boates, but they came not so nere vs as they were wont to do: there he made a long Oration vnto vs, shewing vs the crosse we had set vp, and making

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The first Relation.

A Crosse with two of his fingers, then did he shew vs all the Countrey about vs, as if he would say that all was his, and that we should not set by any Crosse without his leaue. His talke being ended, we shewed him an Aze, sayning that we would giue it him for his skinne, to whiche he listned, for by little and little he came nere our Ships. One of our fellows that was in our boate, toke holde on theirs, & suddaynely leapt into it, with two or thre more, who enforced him to enter into our Ships, whereat they were greatly astonished. But our Captaine did straightwayes assure thē, that they should haue no harme, nor any iniury offered them at all, and entertained them very frendly, making them eate and drinke. Then did we shew them with signes, that the Crosse was but only set by to be as a light and leader which wayes to enter into the port, and that we would shortly come againe, and bring good stoze of iron wares and other things, but that we would take two of his children with vs, and after ward bring them to the said port againe: and so we clothed two of them in shirtes, and coloured coates, with red cappes, and put about euery ones necke a copper chaine, whereat they were greatly contented: then gaue they their old clothes to their fellows that wente backe againe, and we gaue to each one of those thre that wēt backe, a hatchet, and some kniues, which made thē very glad. After these were gone, and had told the nelues vnto their fellows, in the after none there came to our shyps six boates of them, with five or six men in euery one, to take their sawels of those two we had retained to take with vs, and brought them some fish, uttering many words which we did not vnderstand, making signes that they would not remoue the Crosse we had set by.

¶ How after we were departed from the saide porte, following our voyage along the sayd coast, we went to discover the land lying South-east, and North-west.

¶ The next daye, being the 25. of the moneth, we had faire weather, and went from the said port: and being out of the

the Riuer, we sailed East North-east, so, after the entrance into the said Riuer, the land is enuironed about, and maketh a bay in maner of halfe a circle, where being in our Ships, we might see al the coast sayling behind, which we came to seeke, the land lying South-east and North-west, the course of which was distant from the riuer about twentie leagues.

¶ Of the Cape *S. Aluise*, and *Momorancies Cape*, and certayne other lands, and how one of our Boates touched a Rocke and suddanely went ouer it.

On Monday being the 27. of the moneth, about sunne set we went along the saide lande, as we haue sayde, lying South-east and North-west, til Tuesday that we saw another Cape, where the land beginneth to bend toward the East: we went alongst it about 15. leagues, then both the land begit to turne Northward. About thre leagues fro the sayd Cape we sounded, and found 12. faddome water. The said lands are plaine, and the fairest and most without woods that we haue scene, with goodly greene fields and medowes, we named the said Cape *S. Aluise Cape*, bycause that was his day: it is 49. Degrees and a halfe in Latitude, and in Longitude. *. On Tuesday morning we were on the East side of the Cape, and being almost night, we went North-eastward so to approach nere to the said land, which tredeeth North and South. From *S. Aluise Cape*, to another called *Momorancies Cape*, about sixtene leagues, the lande beginneth to bende North-west. About thre leagues from the sayd Cape, we woulde nedes sounde, but we could finde no ground at 75. faddome, yet went we alongst the sayd land, about tenne leagues, to the Latitude of 50. degrees. The Saturday following, being the first of August, by Sunne rising, we had sight of certayne other landes, lying North, and North-east, that were very high and craggie, and seemed to be mountaynes: betwiene which were other lowlands with Woodes and Riuers: we wente aboute the sayde landes, as well on the one side as
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The first Relation.

on the other, still bending North-west, to see if it were either a Gulfe, or a passage, vntill the fifth of the moneth. The distance from one land to the other, is about fiftene leagues. The middle betwene them both, is 50. degrees and a thirde part of one in Latitude. We had much ado to goe five miles farther, the winds were so great, and the tide against vs. And at five miles end, we might playnely see and perceyue land on both sides, whiche there beginneth to spreade it selfe, but by cause we rather fell, than goe way against the winds, we went toward land, purposing to goe to another Cape of land, lying Southwarde, which was the farthermost out into the Sea that we could see, about five leagues from vs, but so sone as we came thither, we founde it to be nought else but Rockes, stones, and craggie cliftes, such as we had not found any where that we had sayled Southwarde from S. Johns Cape: and then was the tide with vs, which carped vs against the winde Westwarde, so that as we were sayling along the sayd coast, one of our Boates touched a Rocke, and suddainely went ouer, but we were constrained to leape out, soz to direct it on according to th: tide.

¶ How after we had agreed and consulted what was best to bee done, wee purposed to returne from *S. Peeters* straight, and from *Tiennors* Cape.

¶ After we had sayled along the sayd coast, for the space of two houres, behold, the tyde began to turne againste vs, with so swift and raging a course, that it was not possible for vs with thirtene oares to rowe or gette one stone cast farther, that we were constrained to leaue our Boates with some of our men to gard them, and tenne or twelue men went on shoare to the sayd Cape, where we found that the land beginneth to bend South-west, whiche hauing scene, we came to our Boates againe, and so to oure Shippes, whiche were still readie rigged, hoping to goe forward: but for all that, they were fallen more than four leagues where we had lefte them,

The first Relation.

-25 16

them, where so soone as we came, we assembled together all our Captaynes, Maysters, and Marriners, to haue their aduice and opinson what was best to be done: and after that euerie one had sayd, considering that the Easterly windes beganne to beare sway, and blow, and that the fload was so great, that we did but fall, and that there was nothing to be gotten, and that Stormes and tempestes beganne to puffle in those new Countreys, and that we were so farre from home, not knowing the perils and dangers were behind, soz epyther we must agreē to turne and come backe againe, or else to stay there all the yeare. Whereouer, we did consider, that if an exchange of the Northerne windes did take vs, it were not possible for vs to depart thence. All which opinions being heard and considered, we altogether determined to adressesse oure selues homeward. Now bycause vpon Saint Peeters day we entred into the sayde straight, we named it Saint Peeters Straight. We sounded it in many places, in some we found 70. faddome water, in some 50. and nere the shoare but 30. and clere ground. From that day till Wednesday following, we had a good and prosperous gale of wind, that we trended the sayd land about on the North East South-east, West and North-west sides: soz such is the situation of it, excepted one Cape of low lands that bendeth towarde South-east, about 25. leagues from the straight. In this place we sawe certayne smokes, that the people of the Countrey made vpon the sayd Cape: but bycause the winde blew vs towarde the coast, we went not to them, whiche when they sawe, they came with two Boates and twelue men vnto vs, and as frēlie came vnto our Shippes, as if they had bin French men, and gaue vs to vnderstande, that they came from the great Gulfe, and that Tiennot was their Captayne, who then was vpon that Cape, making signes vnto vs, that they were going home to their Countreys where we were come from with our Shippes, and that they were laden with fish. We named the sayd Cape, Tiennots Cape. From the saide Cape all the lande trendeth East South-east, and West North-

West.

West.

The first Relation.

west. All the land lyeth low, very pleasant, enuironed with sand, where the sea is entermingled with marishes and shallowes, the space of twentie leagues: then both the land begin to trend from West to East, North-east altogether enuironed with Islands two or thre leagues from land, in whiche as farre as we could see, are many dangerous shallowes more than foure or five leagues from land.

¶ How that vpon the ninth of August we entred within *White Sands*, and vpon the fifth of September we came to the port of *S. Malo*.

¶ From the said *Tuesday*, vntill *Saturday* following, we had a great wind from the South-west, whiche caused vs to draw East North-east, on which day we came to the Easterly partes of the new land, betwene the Barnes and the Doble Cape. There beganne great stormie winds comming from the East with great rage: wherefoze we coasted the Cape North North-west, to searche the Northerne parte, which is (as we haue sayd) all enuironed with Islands, and being nere the said Islands and land, the wind turned into the South, which brought vs within the said gulfe, so that the next day being the ninth of August, we by the grace of God entred within *White Sands*. And this is so much as we haue discovered. After that, vpon the fiftenth of August, being the feast of the Assumption of our Lady, after that we had heard service, we altogether departed from the porte of *White Sands*, and with a happie and prosperous weather, we came into the middle of the Sea, that is betwene the new land and *Brittanie*, in which place we were tost and stormy, led thre dayes long with great stormes and windie tempests comming from the east, which with the aide and assistance of God we suffered: then had we faire weather, and vpon the fifth of September, in the said yeare, we came to the port of *S. Malo* whence we were come.

The

The language that is spoken in the Land newly discovered, called new Fraunce.

God	Isnetz	a Bow	aignetaze
the Sunne	camez	Brasse	anfce
the Heauen	_____	the Brow	yco
the Day	aiapla	a Feather	casmogaz
the Night	ame	the Moone	conda
Water	estogatz	the Winde	cannt
Sand	aganie	the Rayne	onnoscon
a Sayle	agonaze	Bread	cacacomy
the Head	conguedo	the Sea	amet
the Throate	hehongnesto	a Shippe	casomy
the Nose	hesangue	a Man	vndo
the Teeth	agerascu	the Heares	hoc hofco
the Nayles	ochedasco	the Eyes	ygata
the Feet	anoudasco	the Mouth	hache
the Legges	amocdaza	the Eares	hentasco
a dead man	aionasca	the Armes	agescu
a Skinne	yca	a Woman	entraesco
that Man	afogne	a sicke Man	alonedecbe
a Hatchet	galagoursere	Shoes	atta
greene Fish	gucfanac	a Skin to couer a	oufcozon
good to be eaten	_____	mas priuy mēbers	vondico
Flesh	anongaza	red cloth	cahoneta
Almonds	ascorda	a Knife	agoheda
Figges	henyosco	a Macrell	agedoneta
Gold	assegnega	Nuttes	caheya
the priuie members	calta	Apples	honesta
an Arow	haneda	Beanes	sabe
a greene Tree	audaco	a Swoord	achesco
an earthen dish			

Heere endeth the first relation of James Carthiers discovery of the new land called New France, translated into English out of Italian by I. F.

Assai ben balla a chi fortuna suona.

Fij.

Ahor

¶ A shorte and briefe narration of the
 Nauigation caused to be made by the King of
 France, to the Ilands of *Canada, Hochelaga, Saguenay,* and
 diuers others, which now are called *New France,*

with a discourse of the particulars, customes, and man-
 ners of the inhabitours therein.

Chap. I.



In the yeare of our Lord 1535. vpon Whit-
 sonday, being the 16. of *May*, by the comman-
 dement of our owne Captayne James Car-
 thier, and with a common accord, in the Ca-
 thedral Church of *S. Malo*, we deuoutely
 each one confessed our selues, and receyued
 the Sacrament: and all entring into the Qui-
 er of the sayde Church, we presented our
 selues before the Reuerend Father in
 Christ, the Lorde Bishop of *S. Malo*, who
 blessed vs all, being in his Bishops
 Roabes. The Wednesday following, be-
 ing the 19. of *May*, there rose a good
 gale of winde, and therefore we hoysed
 Sayle with thre Shippes, that is to say,
 the great *Hermina*, being in burthen
 about a hundred, or a hundred and
 twentie Tunne, wherein the foresayde
 Captayne James Carthier was Generall,
 and Maister Thomas Frosmont chiefe
 Maister, accompanied with Maister
 Claudius of *Pont Briand*, Sonne to the
 Lord of *Montceuell*, and Cupbearer to
 the Dolphin of *France*. *Charles of Pome-
 rany*, *Johy Powell*, and other Gentle-
 men. In the second Shippe called the
 little *Hermina*, being of threescore
 Tunne burthen, were Captaynes
 vnder the said Carthier, *Nace Salobert*,
 and Maister *William Marie*. In the
 third Shippe called the *Hemerillon*,
 being of fortie Tunne in burthen,
 were Captaynes *M. William Brittan*,
 and *M. James Mangare*. So we sayled
 with a good and prosperous wind,
 until the 29. of the said mo-
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neth, at which time the weather tourned into stormes & tem-
 pests, y^e which with contrarie winds, and darkenesse, endured
 so long y^e our ships being without any rest, suffered as much
 as any ships that euer went on seas: so that the 25. of June, by
 reason of that foule and foggie weather, all our shippes losse
 sight one of another, neyther salve we one another againe tyll
 we came to the newe lande where we had appointed to meet.
 After we had lost one another, we in the Generals ship were
 with contrarie windes tost to and fro on the sea, vntill the se-
 uenth of July, vpon which daye we arrived and came to the
 Island called the Island of Byrdes, which lyeth from the main
 lande. 44. leagues. This Islande is so full of byrdes, that all
 our ships might easily haue bin freighted with them, and yet
 for the great number that there is, it wold not seme that any
 were taken away. We to victual our selues filled two boats
 of them. This Island hath the Pole eleuated 49. degrees, and
 40. minutes. Vpon the eight of the sayde moneth we sayled
 further, and with a prosperous weather came to the Porte
 called The Port of white Sandes, that is in the Bate called
 The Baie of Castels, tohere we had purposed to meete and stay
 together the fiftenth of the said month. In this place therfore
 we looked for our felows, that is to say, the other two ships, til
 the 26. of the moneth, on which daye both came together. So
 soon as our fellows were come, we set our shippes in a rea-
 dinesse, taking in both water, wood, and other necessaries. And
 then on the 29. of the saide moneth, early in the moorning we
 hoisted saile to passe on further, and sailing alongst the sou-
 therne coast that runneth Northeast and Southwest, til two
 howres after Sunne set or there-aboutes, and then we cros-
 sed along two Islandes, whiche doe stretch further forth than
 the others, whiche we called S. Williams Islandes, being di-
 stant aboute 20. leagues or moze from the Porte of Brest. All
 the coast from the Castels to that place lyeth East & West,
 Northeast and Southwest, hauing betwene it sundrye lit-
 tle Islandes, altogether barren and full of stones, wythoute
 any ether earth or trees, excepted certayne Vallies onely.

The seconde Relation.

nexte day being the lasse of Iulye (sailing one, we sayled ori
 (Westward to finde out other Ilands) which as yet we ha
 not founde, vij. leagues and a halfe, among whiche there is a
 great Baye towarde the North all full of Ilandes and great
 creekes, where manye good harboroughes seeme to be: them
 we named Saint Marthas Ilandes, from which about a league
 and a halfe further into the sea, there is a dangerous shallow,
 wherein are four or five rocks, which lye from Saint Marthas
 Ilandes about vij. leagues as you passe into the said Ilands,
 on the East and on y^e West side, to which we came the said
 day an houre after noone, and from that houre until midnight
 we sailed about fiftene leagues athwart a cape of y^e lower
 Ilands, which we named S. Germans Ilands South. eastward
 fro whiche place about thre leagues, there is a very danger
 ous shallow. Likewise betwēen S. Germans Cape & S. Mar
 thas, about two leagues fro the said Ilands, there lyeth a back
 of sand, vpon which hanc y^e water is but two sadome deepe,
 & therfore seeing y^e danger of y^e coast, we struck saile & went no
 further y^e night: The next day being y^e last of Iulye, we wente
 al along the coast y^e runneth East & west, West & by North,
 which is al environed about wth Ilandes & drie sandes, and in
 truth are very dangerous. The length fro S. Germans Cape
 to the said Ilands is about xvij. leagues & a half, at the ende
 of which ther is a goodly plot of grounde full of huge & high
 trees, albeit the rest of the coast be compassed about wth sandes
 wthout any signe or shew of harboroughs, til we came to Thi
 ennots Cape, which tendeth Northwest about vij. leagues
 from y^e said Ilands, which Thiennots Cape we noted in our
 former voyage, & therfore we sailed on all that night West
 Northwest, til it was day, & then the winde turned againste
 vs, wherfore we wente to seeke a Haven wherein we might
 harbor our ships, & by god hap, found one fit for our purpose,
 about vij. leagues & a half beyond Thiennots Cape, and that
 we named S. Nicholas Haven, it lyeth amidst foure Ilandes
 that stretcheth into the sea. Upon the next we set a token set
 up a wooden crosse, But note by the way that crosse must be
 turned

turned North-east, and then bending toward it, leaue it on the left hand, and you shall finde three sadome water, and within the Hauen but two. Also pou are to take heede of two shelues that leane outwarde bate a league. All this coaste is full of quicke sandes and very dangerous, albeit in sight manye good Hauens seeme to be there, yet is there nought else but shelues and sandes. We staide and rested our selues in the sayde Hauen, untill the seauenth of August being Sundaye: on whiche daye we hoysed sayle, and came towarde lande on the neather side towarde Rabalts Cape, distant from the sayd Hauen about twentie leagues North North-east, and South South-west: but the nexte daye there rose a stormie and a contrarie winde, and therefore we could finde no Hauen there towarde the South. Thence we wente coasting along toward the North, beyonde the aboue-sayde Hauen aboute tenne leagues, where we founde a goodly greate gulfe, full of Ilandes, passages, and entraunces towarde what winde soeuer you please to bend: so the knowledge of this gulfe there is a greate Ilande that is a Cape of the maine lande, stretchyng somewhat further south than the others, and aboute two leagues wythin the lande, there is an Hill fashioned as it were an heape of corne. We named the sayde Gulfe Saint Laurence hys Baie. The twelfth of the sayde month we went from the sayd S. Laurence hys Bay, or Gulfe, sayling Westward, and came to finde a Cape of maine lande on the Northside of the Baye, that runneth from the saide Sainte Laurence his Baie about fye and twentie leagues West and by South. And of the two wilde men whiche we toke in our former boyage, it was tolde vs that this was of the Wance towarde the South, and that there was an Ilande, on the Southerlye parte of whiche is the waye to goe to *Honguedo* where the yeare before we hadde taken them in *Canada*, and that two dayes iourney from the sayde Cape, an Ilande began the Kingdome of *Siquenay*, in the lande Northward extending towarde *Canada*, and aboute three leagues northward the saide Cape, there is aboute fiftie sadome deepe.

Mozeouer

The seconde Relation.

Moreover I beleue that there was neuer so many Whales
 seene as we sawe that day about the Cape. The next daye af-
 ter our Ladie day in August, being the fiftēth of the month,
 hauing past those Straights, where we had notice of certaine
 landes that we left toward the South, whiche landes are full
 of very high hilles, and therfoze we named them The Ilands
 of the Assumption, and one Cape of the sayd high countreyes
 lyeth East north-easte, and Weste south-west, the distaunce
 betwene which, is about sixe & twentie leagues. The Coun-
 tryes lying North, maye playnely be perceyued to be higher
 thā the Southerly moze than thirtie leagues. We trended by
 saide landes about towarde the South, frō the said day vntyl
 Tuesday none following, the winde being in the West, and
 therfoze we bended toward the North, purposing to go and see
 the land that we befoze had spied. Being arrived there, we
 founde the sayd Ilands, as it were ioyned together, and lowe
 toward the Sea. And the Northerly mountaines that are by
 on the saide lowe Ilandes stretching Easte, Weste, and by
 Southe. Our men tolde vs that there was the beginning of
 Saguenay, and that it was land inhabited, and that thēre come
 meth the redde Copper, of them named CAIGNETDAZE.
 There is between the Southerly Ilands, and the Northerly
 about 30. leagues distaunce, and moze thā 100. faddome depth.
 The saide men did moreover certisfy vnto vs, that there was
 the way and beginning of the gret riuer of Hochelaga, a ready
 way to Canada, which riuer the farther it went the narrower
 it came, euen vntil to Canada, and that then there was freshe
 water, which went so farre vpwads, that they hadde neuer
 hearde of any man had gone to the heade of it, and that there
 is no other passage but with small boates. Our Captayne
 hearing their talke, and how they did affirm no other passage
 to be there, woulde not at that time proccede any further, tyll
 he had seene and noted the other Ilandes, & coast towarde the
 North, which he had omitted to see, after Saint Larance his
 gulfe, because he would exquisitly know, if in the Ilandes to-
 ward the South any passage had bin discovered.

How

¶ How our Captaine caused the shippes to retourne backe again, only to know if in *Saint Laurence* gulfe there were any passage towarde the North. CHAP. 2.

Upon the 18. of August being Wednesday, our Captaine caused his shippes to winde backe, and bend toward the other shore, so that we trended the sayd shorely coast, whiche runneth South-east, & North-west, being fashioned like vnto halfe a bowe, and is a very high land, but yet not so high as that on the Southerly partes. The Thursday following we came to seven very high Ilandes, whiche we named The round Ilands. These Ilandes are distant from the others about fourtie leagues, and stretche out into the Sea about thre or foure leagues. Aboute these there are godly lowe groundes to be seene full of godlye trees, whiche we the Friday following, with our boates compassed aboute. Quers thwart these Ilandes there are diuerse sandie shelues more than two leagues into the sea, very dangerous, whiche at a lowe water remaine almost dry. At the farthest boundes of these lowe Ilands, that containe about tenne leagues, ther is a riuer of fresh water, that with such swiftnesse runneth into the sea, that for the space of one league within it the water is as freshe as anye fountaine water. We with our boates entred into the saide riuer, at the entraance of whiche we found about one sadome water. There are in this riuer many fishes shaped like hoyses, which as our wilde men told vs, all the daye long lye in the water, and the night on lande: of which we sawe therein a great number. The next day being the one and twentieth of the month, by byeake of day we hoysed sayle, and sayled so long about the sayde coaste, that we had sight of the shorely partes of it, which as yet we had not seene, and of the Iland of the Assumption which we had founde, departing from the sayde land: which thing so soon as we had done, and that we were certified no other passage to be there, we came to our shippe againe, whiche we had left at

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The second Relation.

the said Islands, where is a good harborough, the water being about nine or ten faddome. In the same place by occasion of contrarie winds and foggie mystes, we were constrained to stay, not being either able to come out of it, or hoyle sayle til the four & twentieth of the moath. On which day we departed & came to a haven on the Southerly coast, about 80. leagues from the said Islands. This haven is ouer against the flat Islands y^e lye amidst a riuer, bycause on the half way of y^e sayd Islands, & the said Haven toward the North, there is a verye great riuer that runneth betwene the high & low Islands, & more than three leagues in'to the sea: it hath many shelues, & there is not altogether one fadome water, so that the place is very dangerous: & from bank to bancke of the saide shelues, there is either xv. or xx. yardes. All the Northerly coast iⁿeth East Northeast and South Southwest. The saide haven wherein we stayed, is as it were but a sluice of the waters that rise by the flood, and but of smal accompt, we named them S. Johns Isletes, bycause we founde them, and entred into the day of the beheading of that Saint. Aboute five leagues asoze you come to the said haven Westward, there is no passage at al but only with little boates. The haven of S. Johns Isletes, dyeth by all the waters that rise by flowing, yea if it slowe a fadome. The best place to harborough shyps therein is on the South part of a certaine little Islande that is ouer against the sayde haven, whereby the bancke or shoze of the Island riseth. Upon the first of September we departed out of the said haven, purposing to go towarde *Canada*, and about 15. leagues from it towarde West Southwest, amidst y^e riuer there are three Islandes, ouer against the whiche the riuer runneth swift, and is of a great depth, & it is that which leadeth, and runneth into the Countrey and kingdome of *Saguenay*, as by the two wilde men of *Canada* it was tolde vs. This riuer, passeth and runneth along very high and stepe hilles of bare stone, where very little earth is, and not withstanding there is greate quantitie of sundrie sortes of trees that growe in the sayde bare stones, euen as bypon good and fertile

fertile ground, in such sorte that we haue seene some so great as well woulde suffice to make a masse for a thipp. of fozte Tunne burden, and as greene as possible can be growing, in a stonie rocke without any earth at all. At the entranc of the sayd riuer we mette with foure boates ful of wilde men, whiche as farre as we coulde perceyne, verpe fearfullye came toward vs, so that some of them went backe agayne, & the other came as neare vs as casilye they might heare and vnderstond one of our wilde men, who tolde them his name, and then toke acquaintaunce of them, vpon whose word they came to vs. The nexte day, being the seconde of September, we came out of the riuer to goe to *Canada*, and by reason of the Seas flowing, the tide was verie swifte and daungerous for that on the South part of it there lye two Ilandes, about whiche moze than thre leagues compasse, lye manye greete stonnes, and but two fadome water: and the flowing amidst those Ilandes, is verpe vnconstante and doubtfull, that if it hadde not bene for our boates, we hadde bene in great danger to lose our liues: and coasting along the saide dry lands, there is moze than fiftē fadome water. About five leagues beyonde the riuer of *Saguenay* Southweast, there is another Ilande moze northerly acrosse, whiche are certaine highe peeces of lande, and thereaboutes we thought to haue casted Anker on purpose to staye the nexte tide, but we could sound no ground by thre scoze fadome within a flighte shoote from shoare, so that we were constrained to winde backe to the sayde Ilande, where we sounded agayne, and sounde eightēne fadome. The nexte morning we hoysed saile and wente thence, sayling further on, where we hadde notice of a certayne kinde of fishe neuer to foze of anye manne seene or knowen. They are aboute the bignesse of a *Purpois*, yet nothing like them, of booye verpe well proportioned, headed lyke *Graye-houndes*, altogether as white as *Snowe*, wythout anye spotte, within which Riuer there is great quantitie of them: they do liue altogether betwē the Sea and the freshe Water.

G. j.

These

The seconde Relation.

These of the Countrey call them *Aphothuys*, they tolde vs that they be very sauoye and good to be eaten. Moreover they affirme none to be found else wher but in that riuer. The sixth of the month, the weather being calme & faire, we went about fiftene leagues more vppward into the riuer, and there lighted on an Island that looketh Southward, and it maketh a little haueu or creeke wherein are many & innumerable great *Porroyes*, continuallye lying about that Islande. There are likewise great quantitie of the said *Aphothuys* taken by the inhabitours of the Countrey, so that there is as gret concourse and meeting in that place as is at *Bordeaux* in *Fraunce* at euery tide. This Island is in length about thre leagues, and in bredth two, and is a goodly and fertile plot of ground, replenished with many goodly and great trees of manye sortes. Among the rest ther are many *Filburde* trees, which we found hanging full of them, somewhat bigger and better in saueur than ours, but somewhat harder, and therefore we called it The Island of *Filburdes*. The seventh of the month, being our *Ladies* euen, after seruire we went from that Islande, to goe vpp higher into the riuer, and came to the Fourteene *Landes*, seauen or eight leagues from the Islande of *Filburdes*, where the Countrey of *Canada* beginneth, one of which *Landes* is ten leagues in length, and five in bredth, greatlye inhabited of such men as onlie liue by fishing of suche sortes of fishes as the riuer affourdeth, according to the seasõ of them. After we had cast Anchor betwene the sayde Islande, and the Southernly coast, we went on lande and toke our two wilbe men with vs, meeting with many of those Countrey people, who woulde not at all appoach vnto vs, but rather fledde from vs vntill our two men beganne to speake vnto them, telling the that they wer *Taignoagny* & *Domagaia*, who so soone as they had take acquaintance of the, began greatly to reioyce, dancing and shewing many sortes of ceremonies: and many of the chiefe of the came to our boats & brought many *Oles*, & other sortes of fishes, with two or thre burdens of great *Mills* wherwith they make their bread, & many gret musk millons.

The

The same daye came also manye other boates full of those Countrey men and Women, to see and take acquaintance of our two men, al which were as courteously receyued, & friendly entertained of our Captayne, as possible could be. And to haue them the better acquainted with him, and make them his friends, he gaue them many small giftes, but of small value: neuerthelesse, they were greatly contented with them. The next day following, the Lorde of *Canada* (whose proper name was *Donnacona*) but by the name of Lorde, they call him *Agouhanna*, with twelue boates came to our Ships, accompanied of many people, who causing tenne of hys Boates to go back: with the other two, approached vnto vs with sixtene men more. Then began the sayde *Agouhanna* being nearest vnto our Shippe, according to the manner and fashion, to frame a long Oracion, mouing all his bodie and members after a strange fashion, whiche thing is a Ceremonye and signe of gladnesse and securitie among them, and then comming to the Generals Shippe, where *Taignoagny*, and *Domagaia* spake with them, and they with him, where they began to tell and shewe vnto him what they had seene in *France*, and what good entertainment they had had, hearing which things, the Lorde seemed to be very glad of, & prayed our Captaine to reach him his arme, that he might kisse it, whych thing he did: their Lord taking it, laid it about his necke, so; so they vse to do when they will make mach of one. Then our Captayne entred into *Agouhannas* boate, causing bread and wine to be brought, to make the sayd Lord and his compante to eate and drinke, whiche thing they did, and were greatly thereby contented and satisfied. Our Captayne so; that time gaue them nothing, because he looked for a better oportunitie. These things being done, each one toke leaue of others, and the Lord went with his boates agayne where he was come from. Our Captayne then caused oure boates to be set in order, that with the next tide he might goe by higher into the *Riuer*, to finde some harborough wherein to set our Ships: and the next tide we went coasting alongst

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The second Relation

the said Island, about tenne leagues, at the ende wherof, we found a goodly and pleasant source of water, where is another little riuer and hauein, where by reason of the flood there, is two sabbome water. This place seemed to vs very fitte and commodious to put our ships therein, and so we did very safely, we named it the holy Crosse, for on that day we came thither. Nere vnto it, there is a village, whereof Donnacona is Lord, and there he keepeth his abode: it is called *Stadagona*, as goodly a plot of ground as possibly may be seen, and there withall very fruitefull, full of goodly trees euen as in France, as Oakes, Elmes, Ashes, Walnut trees, Maple trees, Citrons, Vines, and white Thornes, that bring forth fruite as big as any Damsons, and many other sortes of trees, vnder which groweth as faire tall hemp, as any in France, without any seede, or any mans worke or labour at all. Having considered the place, and finding it fit for our purpose, our Captayne withdrew himselfe on purpose to returne to our Shippes, but beholde, as we were coming out of the Riuer, we met coming against vs one of the Lords of that village *Stadagona*, accompanied with many others, as men, women, and children, who after the fashion of their Countrey, in signe of mirth and ioy, began to make a long Oracion, the Women still singing and dancing by to the knees in water. Our Captayne knowing their good will and kindnesse towarde vs, caused the Boate wherein they were, to come vnto him, and gaue them certaine trifles, as knives, and beades of glasse, whereat they were marvellous glad, for we being gone about 3. leagues from them, for the pleasure they conceiued of our coming, we might heare the singing, and see the dance for all they were so farre.

¶ How our Captayne went to see and note the bignesse of the Island, and the nature of it, and then returned to the Shippes, causing them to be brought to the Riuer of the holy Crosse. CHAP. 3.

¶ After we were come with our Boates vnto our Shippes againe, our Captayne caused our Barkes to be made ready to

die to go on land in the sayde Ilande; to note the trees that
 in thew seemed so faire, and to consider the nature and
 qualitie of it, which thing we did, and found it full of goodly
 trees like to ours. Also we sawe many goodly Vines, a
 thing not tofoze of vs scene in those Countreys, and there-
 foze we named it Bacchus Iland. It is in length about twelue
 leagues, in sight very pleasant, but full of woods; no parte of
 it wrought, vnlesse it be in certaine places, where a few houses
 be for Fishers dwellings, as befoze we haue sayde. The
 next day we departed with our Ships to bring them to the
 place of the holy Crosse, and on the 14. of that moneth we
 came thither, and the Worde Donnacona, Taignoagny; and
 Domagaia, with 25. Boates full of those people, came to meete
 vs, coming from the place whence we were come, and go-
 ing toward *Sradagona*, where their abiding is, and all came
 to our Ships, shewing sundrie and diuers gestures of glad-
 nes and mirth, except those two that we had brought, to
 witte, Taignoagny, & Domagaia, who seemed to haue altered
 & changed their mind & purpose, for by no meanes they would
 come vnto our Ships, albeit sundry times they were earnest-
 ly desired to do it, wher vpon we began to mistrust somewhat.
 Our Captayne asked the if according to promise they would
 not go with him to *Hochelaga*, they answered yea, for so they
 had purposed, and then each one withdrew himselfe. The next
 day being the fiftenth of the moneth, our Captaine went on
 shore, to cause certaine poles and piles to be driuen into the
 water, and set vp, that the better and safelyer we might see
 our Shippe there: and to behold that, many of those Countrey
 people came to meete vs there, among whome was Donna-
 cona, and our two men, with the rest of theyr companye,
 who kepte themselves aside vnder a point or nooke of lande
 that is vpon the shoare of a certayne Riuer, and no one
 of them came vnto vs as the other did that were not on their
 syde. Our Captayne vnderstanding that they were there,
 commaunded parte of oure menne to followe hym, and he
 went to the sayd point, where he found the sayd Donnacona,
 Taigno-

The seconde Relation.

Taignoagny, Domagaia, & diuers other: and after salutations giuen on eache side, Taignoagny settled himselfe fozmōst to speake to our Captayne, saying that y^e Lord Donnacona did greatly grēue and sozrow that our Captayne and his mē did weare warlike weapōns, and they not. Our Captaine answered, that albeit it did grēue them, yet would not he leaue thē of, and that (as he knew) it was y^e maner of *France*. But foz all these woꝝds, our Captayne and Donnacona left not off to speake one to another, and frēdly to entertaine one another. Then did we perceiue, that whatsoeuer Taignoagny spake, was only long of himselfe, and of his fellow, soz that our Captaine departed thence. He and Donnacona entred into a maruellous stedfast league of friendship, whereby all his people at once with a loude voyce, cast out thꝛe great cryes, (a horrible thing to heare) and each one hauing taken licence of the other foz that day, we wente a boꝝd agayne. The day following, we put our two great Shippes within the Riuer and harborough, where the waters being at the highest, are but one fadome and halfe dēpe, and at the lowest, but halfe a fadome. We left our Galion without the stuce, to the ende we might bring it to *Hochelaga*. So sone as we had safely placed our Shippes, behold, we saw Donnacona, Taignoagny, and Domagaia, with moze than fīue hundred persons, men, women, and children, and the Lorde with tenne oꝝ twelue of the chiefest of the Countrey came a boꝝd of our Shippes, who were all courteously receiued, and frēdly entertained, both of our Captayne, and of all vs: and diuers giftes of small value were giuen them. Then did Taignoagny tell our Captayne, that his Lord did greatly sozrow that he would go to *Hochelaga*, and that he would not by any meanes permit that any of them should goe with him, and that the Riuer was of no impoꝝtance. Our Captayne answered him, that foz all his saying, he would not leaue off his going thither, if by any meanes it were possible, soz that he was commanded by his King to goe as farre as possibly he could: and that if he (that is to say Taignoagny) would go with hīm, as he had promised,

The second Relation.

41

fed he shoulde be very wel entertained, beside that, he should haue such a gifte giuen him, as he shoulde wel content himselfe: for he shoulde doe nothing else but goe with hym to *Hochelaga*, and come againe. To whome Taignoagny answered, that he woulde not by any meanes go, and thereupon sodainely returned to their houses. The nexte day beyng the 17. of September, Donnacona retourned euen as at the firste, and brought with him many Celes, with sundry sorts of other fishes, whereof they take greate stoze in the sayde Riuer, as more largely hereafter shall be shewed. And as sone as they were come to our Shippes, according to their wonted vse beganne to sing and daunce. This done, Donnacona caused all his people to be sette of one side, then making a rounde circle vpon the Sand, caused our Captaine with all his people to enter therein, then he beganne to make a long Oration: holding in one of his handes a Maiden child 10. or 12. yeares olde, whych he presented vnto our Captaine: then sodainely beganne his people to sende out three Shrikes or howles, in signe of icy and league of friendshippe, presently vpon that he did present vnto him two other yong Male childzen one after another, but yonger than the other, at the gyuing of whych, euen as before, they gaue oute Shrikes and howles very lowde, with other ceremonies: for whych presents, our Capitaine gaue the saide Lorde greate and hearty thanks. The Lorde tolde our Captaine then, that one of the childzen was his owne brother, and that the Maiden childe was daughter vnto his owne syster, and these presents were onely giuen him, to the end he should not goe to *Hochelaga* at all, to whome our Captaine answered, that if they were onely giuen hym to that intent, if so he would he should take them againe, for that by no meanes he woulde leaue hys goyng off, for as much as he was commaunded of his King. But concerning this, Domagaia tolde oure Capitaine, that their Lorde had gyuen him those childzen as a signe and token of goodwill and friendshippe, and that he was contented to goe wyth him to *Hochelaga*, vppon whych talke greate

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The second Relation.

two, des arose betwene Taignoagny and Domagaia, by wh^{ch} the we plainly perceued that Taignoagny was but a craftie knaue, and that he pretended but mischief and treason, as well by thys dect as others that we by hym hadde seene. After that our Captaine caused the saide chyldren to be putte in oure shippes, and caused two Swozdes, and two copper Basens, the one wrought, the other plaine, to be brought vnto hym, and them he gaue to Donnacona, who was therewith greatly contented, yelding most hartye thanks vnto our Captaine for them, and presently vpon that he commaunded all his people to sing and daunce, and desired oure Captaine to cause a piéce of artillerie to be shot off, because Taignoagny and Domagaia made great brags of it, and had tolde them maruellous things, and also, because they had neuer hearde nor seene any befoze: to whome our Captaine answered, most willingly: and by and by commaunded his men to shote off 12. cannons charged with bullettes, acrosse the wood that was hard by those people and ships, at whose noise they were greatly astonished and amazed, for they thoughte that Heauen had fallen vppon them, and put themselves to flight, howling, crying, and shreking, that it seemed hel were broken lose. But befoze we went thence, Taignoagny caused other men to tell vs, that those men whiche we had lefte in our Gallion at roade, had slaine two men of theyr company, with a piéce that they had shotte off, wherevppon the reste had put themselves all to flight, as though they should all haue bene slaine, whych afterward we found vntur, because our men had not shotte off any piéce at all that daye.

¶ Howe Donnacona, Taignoagny, with others, deuised a prettie slight or pollicie: for they caused three of theyr men to be attyred like Diuels, sayning to be sent from theyr God *Cudruagny*, onely to hinder our voyage to *Hochelega*. CHAP. 4.

The nexte day being the eighteenth of September, these men still endeauoured themselves to seke all meanes possible

possible to hinder and let our going to *Hochelaga*, and devised a pretty guile, as hereafter it all be shewed. They went and dressed thre men like Diuels, beyng wrapped in dogs skins white and blacke, theyr faces besmeared as blacke as anye coales, wyth hoynes on theyr heads moze than a yard long, and caused them secretly to be putte in one of theyr boates, but came not nere our shippes as they were wont to do, for they lay hidden wythin the wood for the space of two houres, looking for the tye, to the end, the boate wherein the Diuels were, might appzoch and come nere vs, whych, when time was, came, and all the rest issued out of the wood commyng to vs, but yet not so nere as they were wonted to do. There began Taignoagny to salute oure Capitaine, who asked hym if he woulde haue the boate to come for hym, he answered, not for that time, but after a while he woulde come vnto our shippes: then presently came that boate rushing out, wherein the thre diuels were wyth such long hoynes on theyr heades, and the middlemost came making a long Oration, & passed a long our shippes without turning or looking toward vs, but with the boate wente to strike on lande. Then vydde Donnacona wyth all his people pursue them, and lay holde on the boate and Diuels, who so sone as the menne were come to them, fell prstrate in the boate euen as if they hadde bene dead: then were they taken vppe and carried into the Wood, beeyng but a stones cast off, then euery one wythd:elwe himselfe into the wood, not onely staying behinde with vs, where beyng, they beganne to make a long discourse, so lowde, that we myghte heare them in oure shippes, whiche lasted aboute halfe an houre, and beyng ended, we gan to espie Taignoagny and Domagaia comming towards vs, holding their handes ioyned togyther, caryng their battes vnder theyr vpper garment, shelyng a greate admiration, and Taignoagny lokyng vppe to Heauen, cryed thre tymes Iesus, Iesus, Iesus, and Domagaia doying as hys fellow had done befoze, cryed, Iesus Maria. James Carthier oure Capitaine hearing them, and seeyng their gestures & ceremonies, asked

The second Relation.

of them what they ayled, and what was happened or chaunged anew, they answered, that there were very ill tydyngs befallen, saying in French, *Nenni est il bon*, that is to saye, it was not good: our Captaine asked them again, what it was, then answered they, that they Lord Cudruaigny had spoken in *Hochelaga*, and that he had sent those thre men to shew unto them that there was so muche Ice and Snowe by the way, that whosoeuer went thither shoulde dye, which wordes when we heard, we laughed, and mocked them, saying, that their God Cudruaigny was but a scold and a noddy, for he knewe not what he did or saide: then bade we them shewe his messengers from vs, that Christ would defende them all from colde, if they would goe with him. Then did they aske of our Captaine, if he had spoken with him, he answered, no, but that his ministers had, and that he had tolde them they shoulde haue saye weather: whiche wordes when they had heard, they thanked our Captaine, and departed toward the woodde to tell those newes unto their fellows; who soonely came all rushing out of the woodde, seeming to be very glad for those wordes that our Captaine had spoken, and to shew, that therby they had had, and felt great ioy. So sone as they were before our Shippes, they al togither gaue oute thre great shriekes, and thereupon began to sing and dance, as they were wont to doe. But for a resolution of the matter Taignoagny and Domagaia tolde our Captaine, that they Lord Donnacona would by no meanes permitte that any of them shoulde goe with him to *Hochelaga*, vnlesse he would leaue hym some hostage to stay with him, our Captaine answered them, that if they would not go with him with a good will, they should stay, for he would not by any meanes leaue his going off, but would be by all meanes possible endeauour himselfe to goe thither if he coulde.

How

¶ Howe oure Captayne, wyth all his Gentlemenne, and fiftie Marriners, departed wyth oure Gallion, and the two boates of *Canada* to go to *Hochelaga*, and also there is described, what by the way and vppon the riuier was seene. CHAP. 5.

The next day being the 19. of September we hossed saile, and wyth our Gallion and two boates departed to go by the riuier wyth the floude, where on both shoares of it we beganne to see as goodly a countrey as possibly can with eye be seene, all replenished wyth very goodly trees, and vines laden as full of Grapes as coulde be all along the riuier: whyche rather seemed to haue bene planted and wrought by hande wythe worke than otherwise. True it is, that because they are not dressed and wrought as they shoulde be, they bunches of Grapes are not so great as ours, also we sawe all along the riuier many houses inhabited of fishers, whyche take all kyndes of fishes, and they wyth great familiaritie and kinde- nesse came vnto vs, euen as if we had bene theyr Countrey- men, and brought vs greate store of fish, suche as they hadde wyth other thyngs, whyche we exchanged wyth them for o- ther wares, who listyng by their hands toward heauen, gaue many signes of ioy: we stayed at a place called *Hochelas*, about 25. loagues from *Canada*, where the riuier wareth very narrowe, and runneth very swift, wherefoze it is very dangerous, not only for that, but also for certain gret stones that are therein: Many boates and barkes came vnto vs, in one of whiche came one of the chiefe Hoyses of the Countrey, making a long discourse, who being come nere vs, did by euident signes and gestures shewe vs, that the higher the Ri- uier went, the moze dangerous it was, and bade vs take hede of our selues. The saide Hoise presented and gaue vnto our Captaine two of his owne chyldren, of whyche oure Captaine toke one being a wench seuen or eight yeres old, the man child he gaue him againe, because it was too yong,

The second Relation.

for it was but thre yeares olde. Our Captaine as friendly
 and as courteously byd entertaine and receiue the said Lord
 and his company, giuing the certaine small trifles, & so they
 departed towarde shoare againe. After wards the said Lord,
 his wife, and his daughter, came to visite oure Capitaine at
Canada, bringing hym certaine small presents. From the 19.
 vntill the 28. of September, we sailed by along the saide ri-
 uer, neuer losing one hour of time; all whyche time we saw
 as goodly and pleasant a Country as possibly can be wished
 for, full (as we haue saide befoze) of all sortes of goodly
 trees, that is to say, Dakes, Elmes, Walnut-trees, Cy-
 dzons, Firres, Ashes, Pore, Willowes, and greate store
 of Vines, all as full of Grapes as coulde be, that if anye of
 our fellows went on shoare, they came home laden wyth
 them: there are likewise many Cranes, Swannes, Geese,
 Duckes, Feafants, Partridges, Whysches, Blache-birdes,
 Turtles, Finches, Redbeastes, Fightingales, Sparrowes,
 with many other sortes of Birds, euen as in *France*, and great
 plentie and store. Upon the 28. of September, we came to
 a gret wide lake in the middle of y^e river five or six leagues
 broade, and twelue long, all that day we wente againste the
 tide, hauyng but one saddome water, still keeping the saide
 scantling: beyng come to one of the heades of the Lake, we
 coulde espye no passage or going out, nay, rather it seemed
 to haue bene closed and shutte vpper rounde about, and there
 was but halfe a saddome water, lyttle more or lesse. And
 therefore we were constrained to cast Anchor, and staye
 with our Gallion, and wente with oure two boates to seeke
 some going out, and in one place we found four or five bran-
 ches, whyche out of the river come into the Lake, and they
 come from *Hochelaga*. But in the saide branches, because of
 the greate fiercenelle and swiftnesse wherewith they breake
 out, and the course of the water, they make certaine Crækes,
 and goings acrosse, yet at that tyme there was but halfe a
 saddome water. Whose Crækes beyng passed, we found
 thre saddome, and as farre as we could perceiue by the cloud

It was that time of the yeare that the waters are lowest, for at other times they flowe higher by two faddomes. All these foure or five branches do compasse about five or sixe Ilandes, very pleasaunt, and thereby riseth the end of the Lake, about 15. leagues beyond, they all do come into one. That day wee landed in one of the saide Ilands, and met with five men that were hunting of wild beasts, who freely and familiarly came to our boates without anye feare, as if we hadde euer bene brought by together. Our boates being somewhat neare the shoare, one of them tooke our Captaine in his armes, and carried him on shoare, as lightly and as easilie, as if he had bene a child of five olde: so strong and sturdy are those people. We founde, that they had a greate heape of wilde Pice that lyue in the water, as big as a Conny, and very good to eate, which they gaue vnto our Captaine, who for a recompence gaue them knives and glazen Beades. We asked the with signes if that was the way to *Hochelaga*, they answered yea, and that we had yet thre dayes sayling thither.

¶ Howe our Captaine caused our Boates to be mended and dressed to goe to *Hochelaga*: and bycause the way was somewhat difficult and harde, we left our Gallion behinde: and howe we came thither, and what entertainment wee had of the people. CHAP. 6.

The next day our Captaine seeing, that for that tyme it was not possible for our Gallion to gos on anye further, hee caused oure Boates to be made readye, and as muche munition and victualles to be putte in them, as they coulde well beare: hee departed wyth them, accompanied wyth manye Gentlemen, that is to saye, *Claudius of Ponte Briand*, Cup-bearer to the Lozde *Dolphin of Fraunce*: *Charles of Pouteray*: *John Gouion*: *John Powell*: with twenty and eight mariners; and *Mace Lallobert*, and *William*

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The second Relation.

William the Buxton, who had the charge vnder the Captaine
of the other two shippes, to go by as farre as they could into
that riuer: we sailed with good and prosperous weather vntill
the nineteenth of October, on whiche daye we came to
the towne of *Hochelaga*, distant from the place where we had
left our Gallion 45. leagues. In whych place of *Hochelaga*,
and all the waye we went, we met with many of those coun-
trimen, who brought vs fishe, and suche other victualles as
they had, still dauncing, and greatly reioycing at oure com-
ming. Our Captaine, to lure them in, and to keepe them our
friends, to recompence them, gaue them knives, beades, and
such small trifles, wherewith they were greatly satisfied. So
sone as we were comen nêre *Hochelaga*, there came to mête
vs about a thousand persons, men, women and childzen, who
afterwarde did friendly and mcerely entertaîne and receyue
vs as anye father would do his childe, whiche he had not of
long tyme siene, the men dauncing on one side, the women
on an other, and likewise the childzen on an other: after that
they brought vs great floze of fish, & of their beade made of
Willet, casting them into oure Shippes so thicke, that you
would haue thoughte it to fall from heauen. Whiche when
our Captaine sawe, he, wyth many of hys companye wente
on shoare: so sone as ever we were alande, they came clus-
tring aboute vs, making very muche of vs, bynging theyz
yong childzen in theyz armes, onely to haue oure Capitaine
& his company to touch them, making signes and shewes of
great myght & gladnes, that lasted more than halfe an houre.
Our Captaine seeing theyz louing kindnesse and entertain-
ment of vs, caused all the women orderly to be set in araye,
and gaue them Beades made of Tin, and other suche small
trifles, and to some of the men he gaue knives: then he retur-
ned to the boates to supper; and so passed that night, all whi-
che while all those people stode on the shoare as neare oure
boates as they might, making great fiers, and dauncing ve-
ry mcerely, still crying, *Agohaze*, which in their tongue signi-
fith Myrth and Safetic.

How

¶ How our Captayne with five Gentlemen, and twentie armed men, all well in order, went to see the Towne of *Hochelaga*, and the situation of it. CHAP. 7.

¶ Our Captayne the next day very early in the morning, hauing very gorgeously attired himselfe, caused all his company to be set in order to go to see the Towne and habitation of those people, and a certaine Mountain that is somewhat nere the Citie: with whome went also five Gentlemen, and twentie Parriners, leauing the rest to keepe and looke to our Boates: we toke with vs thre men of *Hochelaga* to bring vs to the place. All along as we went, we founde the way as well beaten and frequented as can be, the saydest and best Countrey that possibly can be scene, full of as goodly great Dakes as are in any wood in *France*, vnder whiche the ground was all covered ouer with faire Aloynes. After we had gone about foure or five leagues, we met by the way one of the chiefest Lords of the Citie, accompaned with manye mo, who so soone as he saw vs, beckned and made signes vnto vs, that we must rest vs in that place, where they had made a great fire, and so we did. After that we had rested oure selues there a while, the sayd Lord began to make a long discourse, euen as we haue sayd aboue they are accustomed to do in signe of mirth and friendship, shewing our Captayne and all his company a ioyfull countenance, and godd will, who gaue him two hatchets, a paire of knives, and a Crosse, which he made him to kisse, and then put it about his necke, for whiche he gaue our Captayne heartie thankes. This done, we wente along, and about a league and a halfe farther, we beganne to find goodly and largo feldes, full of suche Corne as the Countrey yeeldeth. It is euen as the Millet of *Bresill*, as great, and somewhat bigger than small Peason, wherewith they liue euen as we do with ours. In the midd of those feldes is the Citie of *Hochelaga*, placed nere, and as it were ioyned to a great Mountaine, that is tilled round about,

The second Relation.

bounte, very fertile, on the toppe of whiche, you may see be-
 rye sarre, we named it Mounte Koiall. The Cittie of
Hochelaga is rounde, compassed aboute with timber, with
 thre course of Rampires, one within another, framed
 like a sharpe Spire, but layde acrossse aboute. The middle-
 most of them is made and builte as a direct line, but per-
 pendicular. The Rampires are framed and fashioned with
 peeces of Timber, layde along on the grounde, very well
 and cunningly ioyned together after their fashion. This en-
 closure is in heighth aboute two roddes. It hath but one
 Gate of entrie thereat, whiche is shutte with piles, stakes,
 and barres. Over it, and also in many places of the wall,
 there be places to runne along, and Ladders to gette vp,
 all full of Stones, for the defence of it. There are in the
 Towne aboute fiftie houses, aboute fiftie paces long, and
 twelue, or fiftene bzoade, builte all of woodde, covered o-
 uer with the barkie of the woodde, as bzoade as any bozde,
 very finely and cunningly ioyned together. Within the
 sayde Houses, there are manye roomes, Lodgings, and
 Chambers. In the middell of euery one there is a greate
 Courte, in the middle whereof they make their fire. They
 liue in commons together: then do the Husvandes, Wittnes,
 and Childzen, eache one retire themselves to their Cham-
 bers: They haue also on the toppe of their Houses cer-
 tayne Garrets, wherein they keepe their Cozne to make
 their bread withall: they call it *CARRACONNY*, which
 they make as hereafter shall followe. They haue cer-
 tayne peeces of woodde, made hollowe, like those where-
 on we beate our Hemye, and with certayne Beettes
 of woodde they beate their Cozne to powder: then they
 make paste of it, and of the paste, Cakes, or else Tartes,
 then lay them on a bzoade and hote stone, and then couer
 it with hote Tiles, and so they bake their Bread, in stead
 of Ovens. They make also sundrye sortes of Pottage
 with the sayde Cozne of Pease, and of Beanes, where-
 of they haue greate Roze: also with other frutes, as

The second Relation.

51

Puske Milligns, very greate Cowcombers. They haue also in their Houses certayne Vessels, as bigge as any Boate, or Tunne, wherein they preserve and keepe their fishe, causing the same in Sommer to be dyed in the Sunne, and liue therewith in Winter, whereof they make greate prouision, as we by experience haue seene. All their viandes and meates are without any tast or sauoure of salt at all. They sleepe vpon barkses of Trees layde all along vpon the grounde, with the Skinnes of certayne wilde Beastes, wherewith they also cloth and couer themselves. The thing most pretious that they haue in all the World, they call it **ESVRONY**: it is as white as any Snowe: they take it in the Riuer of *Cornibotz*, in the manner as here followeth. When any one hath deserued death, or that they take any of their enemies in Warres, first they kill him, then with certayne great kniues they giue great slashes and strokes vpon the buttockes, flankes, thighes, and shoulders: then they cast the same body so mangled, downe to the bottome of the Riuer, in a place where it is, called *Esurgny*, and there leave it tenne or twelue houres, then they take it vp againe, and in the cuttes finde those. Of them they make beades, and weare them aboute their neckes, euen as we do them of golde, accompting it the pretiouslest thing in the World. They haue this vertue and propertie in them, they will stoppe or stench any bleeding at the nose, for we haue proued it. These people are giuen to no other exercise, but onely to husbandrie, and fishing wherewith to liue, they haue no care of any other wealth or commoditie in this world, for they haue no knowledge of it, and that is, because they neuer trauell and goe out of their Countrey, as those of *Canada*, and *Siguenay* do, albeit the *Canadians* with eghte or nine Villages more alongst that Riuer be subiectes vnto them.

Iij.

¶ How

The first Relation.

¶ How we came to the Towne of *Hochelaga*, and the
entertaynemente there we had, and of certayne giftes
oure Captayne gaue them, with diuers other things.
CHAP. 8.

¶ Some as we were come nere the Towne, a greate
number of the inhabitoures thereof came to presente
themselues befoze vs after their fashion, making very much
of vs: we were by our guides brought into the midst of the
Towne. They haue in the middlemost parte of their houses
a large square place, beeing from side to side a good stons
cast, where we were brought; and there with signes were
commaunded to stay: then suddaynely all the Women and
Maydens of the Towne gathered themselues together, parte
of which had their armes full of yong Children, and as ma-
nie as could, came to rubbe our face, our armes, and what
parte of the bodye soener they could touch, weeping for verry
loy that they saw vs, shewing vs the best countenance that
possible was, desiring vs with theyr signes, that it woulde
please vs to touche theyr Children. That done, the menne
caused the Women to withdraue themselues backe, then
they euery one late downe on the ground round about vs, as
if they woulde haue shewen and rehearsed some Comedie, or
other shew: then presently came the Women agayne, euery
one bringing a fouresquare matte in manner of Carpettes,
and spreading them abroad on the ground in that place: then
they caused vs to sit vpon them. That done, the Lord & King
of y country was brought vpon nine or ten mens shouldres,
(whome in theyr toung they call *AGOVHANNA*) sitting
vpon a great Stagges Skinne, and they layde him downe
vpon the soft sayde mattes nere to our Captayne, euery one
beckning vnto vs that he was theyr Lord and King. This
Agouhanna was a manne aboute fiftie yeares olde: he was
no whitte better apparelled than any of the rest, onely ex-
cepted,

¶ How

cepted, that he had a certaine thing made of beastes Skinnes (called *Ricca*) like a redde towell, and that was in steade of his Crowne. He was full of the palsey, and his members shronke together. After he had with certayne signes and beckes saluted our Captaine and all his company, and by manifest tokens bidde vs all welcome, he shewed his legges and armes to our Captaine, and with signes desired him to touch them, and so he did, rubbing them with hys oxe hands: then did Agouhanna take the wreath or crown he had about his head, and gaue it vnto our Captaine, that done, they broughte befoze him diuerse diseased men, some blinde, some cruple, some lame and impotent, and some so olde that the heare of their eyelæds came downe and couered their Cheekes, and laide them al along befoze our Captaine, to the ende they mighte of him be touched: for it seemed vnto them that God hadde bene descended and come downe from Heauen to heale them. Our Captaine seeing the misery and deuotiõ of this poore people, recited the Gospel of Saint Iohn, that is to saye, In the beginning was the word: touching euerie one that were diseased, praying to God that it wold please him to open the harts of this poore people, and to make them knowe his holy worde, and that they might receiue baptisme and Chriſtendome: that done, he toke a booke in his hande, & with a lowde voyce redde all the passion of Chriſt, worde by worde, that al the bystanders might hear him, al which while this poore people kept silence, & were maruellously attentiu, looking vp to heaue, & imitating vs in gestures. Then he caused he men al orderly to be set on one side, & womē on another, & likewise the children on another, and to the chiefest of them he gaue Watchets, to the other diuies, and to the women beades, and such oher sūal trifles. Then where the children were, he cast rings, counters, and branches made of Tin, whereat they seemed to be verie gladd. That done, our Captaine commaunded Shalwmes, and other musical instrumentes to be sounded, which when they heard, they were very merrie. Then we toke our leaue and wente to our boate: the wo-

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The seconde Relation.

mē seeing that, put themselues befoze to stay vs, and brought vs out of their meates that they had made ready for vs, as fishe, pottage, beanes, and suche oger things, thinking to make vs eat, and dine in that place: but bycause the meates hadde no sauoure at all of salte, we liked them not, but thanked them, and with signes gaue them to vnderstand that we hadde no néede to eat. When we were out of the Towne, diuerse of the men and women followed vs, and brought vs to the toppe of the sayde mountaine, which we named Mount Roiall, it is aboute a league from the Towne. When as we were on the top of it, we myght discern, and plainly see thirtie leagues off. On the North side of it there are manye hilles to be sene, running Weste and East, and as manye moze on the South, amongst and betwene the whiche the Countrey is as laye and as pleasaunte as possibly can be sene, being leauell, smothe, and very playne, fitte to be husbanded and tilled: and in the middell of those fieldes we mighte see further a greate waye than where we hadde lefte oure boates, where was the greatest and the swiftest fall of water that anye where hath been sene, as greate, wide, and large, as oure sighte myghte discern, goyng Southweast along thre saye and rounde Mountaines that we saue, as we tudged aboute fiftene leagues from vs. Those whiche brought vs thither, tolde and shewed vs, that in the sayde Riuier there were thre suche falles of water moze, as that was where we hadde lefte oure boates: but because we coude not vnderstande theyr language, we coude not knowe howe farre they were one from another. Moreover, they shewed vs with signes, that the sayde thre falles being passe, a manne myghte sayle the space of thre moneths moze along that Riuier, and that along the Hilles that are on the North side, there is a greate Riuier, whyche euen as the other commeth from the East, we thoughte it to be the Riuier that runneth through

thoughe the Countrey of *Saguenay*: and wythoute anye signe or question moued or asked of them, they toke the chapne of oure Captaines whistell, whiche was of siluer, and the dagger haffe of one of oure fellowe Parriners, hangyng on hys side, being of yelowe Copper, guilte, and shewed vs that suche stuffe came from the sayde Riuer, and that there bee *Agouionda*, that is as muche to saye, as euill people, who goe all armed euent to their fingers endes. Also they shewed vs the manner and making of theyr armour: they are made of coarbes and woodd, finelye and cunninglye wroughte togyther. They gaue vs also to vnderstande that those *Agouionda*, doe continuallye warre againste them: but bycause we dyd not vnderstande them well, we coulde not percepue how farre it was to that Countrey. Our Captaine shewed them redde Copper, whyche in theyr language they call *Caignstadze*, and lokyng towarde that Countrey wyth signes, asked them if anye came from thence, they shakynge theyr heades aunswereed no: but they shewed vs that it came from *Saguenay*, and that lyeth cleane contrarpe to the other. After we hadde hearde and sene these things of them, we drelve to oure boates accompanied wyth greate multitude of those people: some of them when as they sawe anye of oure fellowes wearye, they woulde take them vpp on theyr shoulders, and carrie them as on horsebacke. So sone as we came to oure boates, we hoysed sayle to goe towarde ouer Gallion, doubting of some mischaunce.oure departure grieued and displeased them verpe muche, soz they followed vs along the Riuer as farre as they coulde: we wente so faste that on Mondaye beyng the fourth of October we came where oure Gallion was. The Twedaye followyng, being the fiftie of the moneth, we hoysed sayle, and wyth oure Gallion and boates

The seconde Relation.

boates, departed from thence toward the pzoynce of *Canada*, to the port of the Holy Crosse, where we had left our ships. The seauenth daye we came against a riuer that comuncth from the North, and entred into that riuer, at the entraunce wherof are soure little Ilandes, ful of saice and goodly trees: we named that riuer The riuer of Fouetz: But bycause one of those Ilandes stretcheth himselfe a great way into the riuer, our Captaine at the point of it caused a goodlye greate Crosse to be set vppe, and commaunded the boats to be made readie, that with the nexte tide he mighte goe vp to the sayde riuer, and consider the qualitic of it, whiche we did, and that daye wente vp as farre as we coulde: but bycause we founde it to be of no impoytaunce, and that wee coulde sounde no bottom, we returned down and back againe.

¶ Howe wee came to the Port of the *Holie Crosse*, and in what state we founde our shippes: and howe the Lorde of the Countrey came to visite oure Captaine, and oure Captain him: and of certaine particular customes of the people. CHAP. 9.

W Don Monday being the eleuenth of October we came to the Port of the Holy Crosse, where our shippes were, & founde that the maisters and Partners we had leste there, had made and reared a Trench befoze the ships, altogether closet with great peeces of Timber set vprighte and verpe well fastened together: then had they beset the saide trenche aboute with peeces of Artillerie and other necessarie things to shielde and defende themselves from the power of all the Countrey. So sone as the Lorde of the Countrey heard of our comming, the next day being the twelfth of October, he came to vist vs, accompanied with Taignoagny, Domagaia, and many others, sayning to be verpe glad of our comming, making muche of our Captaine, who as friendly as he could, entertayned them, albeit they had not deserued it. Donna-
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The second Relation.

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and see *Canada*, which he promised to do: for the next day being the thirtenth of the moneth, he with all his gentlemen, and fiftie Mariners very well appointed, went to visite *Donnacona* and his people, about a league from our Ships. The place where they make their abode, is called *Stadagona*. When we were about a stons cast from their houses, manye of the inhabitours came to meete vs, being all set in a ranke, and (as their custome is,) the men al on one side, and the womē on the other, all dauncing & singing without any ceasing: and after we had saluted and receiued one another, our Captaine gaue them knives and such other slight things: then he caused all the women and childzen to passe along befoze him, giuing eech one a ring of Tin, for which they gaue him hartly thāks: that done, our Captaine was by *Donnacona* and *Taignoagny*, broughte to their houses (the qualitie considered) were very well provided, and storoz with suche victualles as the Countrey yeeldeth, to passe away the Winter withal. Then they shewed vs the skinnes of five mens heads spred vpon boards as we do vse parchmēt, *Donnacona* told vs that they were skinnes of *Toudamans*, a people dwelling towards the South, who continually doe warre against them. Moreover they tolde vs, that it was two yeares passe that those *Toudamans* came to assault them, yea euen into the said riuier, in an Island that lyeth ouer against *Saguency*, where they had bene the night befoze, as they were going a warfaring in *Honguedo*, with two hundereth persons, men, women, and childzen, who being all askepe in a fort that they had made, they were assaulted by the saide *Toudamans*, who put fire rounde aboute the fort, and as they would haue come out of it to saue themselves, they were all slaine, onely fivē excepted, who escaped. For which losse they yet sorrowed, shewing with signes, that one day they would be reuenged: that done, we came to our Shippes againe.

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The second Relation.

¶ The manner how the people of that Country liue: and of certaine conditions: of their Faith, manners, and customes. CHAP. 10.

This people belæue no whit in God, but in one who they call Cudruaigni: they say that often he speaketh with the and telleth them what weather shall followe, whether good or badde. Moreover they say, that when he is angrey wyth them he casteth duste into theyr eyes: they belæue that whē they die they go into the Stars, and thence by little and little descend downe into the *Horizon*, euen as the Stars doe, and then they go into cer taine grēne fieldes full of godly faire & pretious trēs, floures, and fruites. After that they had giuen vs these things to vnderstand, we shewed them their error, and tolde that their Cudruaigni did but decetue them, for he is but a Diuell and an euil spirite: affirming vnto them, that there is but one only God, who is in Heauen, and who giueth vs all necessaries, being the creatour of all himselfe, and that onely we must belieue in him: moreover, that it is necessarie for vs to be baptized, otherwise we are dampned into Hel. This and manye other things concerning our faith and religion we shewed them, all whiche they did easily belieue, calling their Cudruaigni, Agouida: so that very earnestly they desired and prayed our Captaine that he woulde cause them to be baptized, and their Lozde, Taignoagny, Domagaia, and all the people of the towne came vnto vs, hoping to be baptized: but bycause we did not throughefly knowe theyr minde, and that there was no bodie coulde giue them our beliefe and religion to vnderstande, we excused our selues, desiring Taignoagny and Domagaia to tell the reste of theyr Countreyenne, that we woulde come againe another time, and bying Ministers and Priestes with vs, for without them they coulde not be baptized: whiche they byd easlye belieue: for Domagaia and Taignoagny hadde sene
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many childzen baptised in *Egyptain* whyles they were there. Whiche promise when they hearde, they seemed to be verie gladd. They liue in common togither, and of such cominor dittes as their Countrey yeldeth they are indifferently well stoared, the inhabitours of the *Tolone* of cloath themselues with the skinnes of certaine wilde beastes, but verie miserably. In *Winter* they weare hosen and shoes made of wilde beastes skinner, and in *Summer* they goe barefooted. They keepe and obserue the rytes of matrimony, sauing that euery one weddeth two or thre wiuces, whiche (they) husbundes being deade) doe neuer marrye agayne, but for the deathe of they) husbundes weare a certayne blacke wæde all the dayes of their life, besmearing all their faces with cole duste and grease mingled togither almoste halfe a quarter of an inche thicke, and by that they are known to be *Widowes*. They haue a filthy and detestable vse in marrying of their maydens, and that is thys, they putte them all (after they are of lawfull age to marrie) in a common place, as *harlots* free for euerie manne that will haue to doe wpth them, untill such tyme as they finde a mate. Whys I saye, because I haue seene by experience manye houses full of those *Damozels*, euen as our scholes are full of childzen in *France* to learne to reade. Moreover, the misrule and riot that they keepe in those houses is verie greate, for verie wantonlye they spoyle and dallie togither, shewing what soeuer God hathe sent them. They are no men of greate labour. They ploughe they) groundes with certain pæces of wood, as big as halfe a sworde, on whiche grounde groweth they) corne. The call it *Offici*: it is as bigge as our small *Deason*, there is great quantitie of it growing in *Bresh*. They haue also great stoze of muske *Dillions*, *Pompons*, *Gourdes*, *Colocoubers*, *Deason*, and *Beanes* of euery coloure, yet differing fro ours. There groweth also a certain kind of *Herb*, wherof in *Summer* they make greate prouision for all the yeare,

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The second Relation.

making great account of it, and only men vse of it, and first, they cause it to be dyped in the Sunne, then weare it aboute their necke wypped in a little beastes skin made like a little bagge, with a hollow peece of Stone or wood like a pipe: then when they please they make powder of it, and then put it in one of the endes of the sayd Cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire vpon it, at the other ende sucke so long, that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it ceaseth out of their mouth and nostrils, euen as out of the Tunnell of a Chimney. They say that this doth kepe them warme and in health: they neuer go without some of it about the. We our selues haue tryed the same smoke, and hauing put it in our mouthes, it seemed that they had filled it with Pepper dust, it is so hote. The women of that Countrey doe labour muche more than the men, as well in fishing, (wherto they are greatly giuen,) as in tilling and husbanding theyr grounds, and other things: as wel the me as women, and children, are very much more able to resist colde, than sauage beastes, for we with our own eyes haue seene some of the, when it was coldest, (which cold was extreme raw, and bitter) come to our ships stark naked going vpon Snowe and Ice, which thing seemeth incredible to them that haue not seene it. When as the Snowe and Ice lyeth on the ground, they take great sfoze of wilde beastes, as Fauies, Stagges, Beares, Martons, Hares, and Foxes, with diuerse other sortes, whose fleshe they eate rawe, hauing firste dyped it in the Sunne or smoke, and so they doe their fishe. As sarre forth as we coulde perceiue and vnderstande by these people, it were a very easie thing to bring the to some familiaritie and ciuilitie, and make them learne what one would. The Lord GOD for his mercies sake sette therevnto his helping hande when hee seeth cause. Amen.

¶ Of the greatnesse and deapth of the sayd Riuer, and of the sortes of Beastes, Birdes, Fishes, and other things that we haue scene, with the scituation of the place. CH. II.

The sayd Riuer beginneth beyond the Island of *Thassumpcion*, ouer against the high Mountaynes of *Honguedo*, and of the seauen *Islands*. The distance ouer from one side to the other, is about 35. or 40. leagues. In the midde it is aboue 100. faddome deepe. The surest way to sayle vpon it, is on the South side, and towarde the North, that is to say, from the sayd seauen *Islands*, where from side to side, there is seauen leagues, where are also two great Riuers that come downe from the hilles of *Saguenay*, and make diuers very dangerous shealues in the Sea. At the entrance of those two Riuers, we saw many and great floze of Whales, and sea Horses. Quertwart the sayd *Islands*, there is another little Riuer that runneth along those marriish groundes about three or foure leagues, wherein there is great floze of water fowles. From the head of that Riuer to *Hochelaga*, there is about three hundred leagues: the originall beginning of it is in the riuer that commeth from *Saguenay*, which riseth and springeth among high and steepe hilles: it entreteth into that Riuer before it commeth to the prouince of *Canada* on the North side. That riuer is very deepe, high, and straight, wherefoze it is very dangerous for any vessell to goe vpon it. After that riuer, followeth the prouince of *Canada*, wherein are many people dwelling in open boroughes and villages. There are also in the circuite and territorie of *Canada*, along, and within the sayd riuer, many other *Islands*, some great, and some small, among whiche, there is one that conteyneth aboue tenne leagues in length, full of goodly and high trees, and also many *Wines*. You may go into it from both sides, but yet the surest passage is on the South side. On the Shore or bancke of that Riuer Westward, there is a goodly, faire, and delectable fluce, or Creeke, conuenient and fitte for to harborough Shippes. Hard by, there is in that Riuer one place very narrow, deepe, and swift running,

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The second Relation.

running, but it is not passing the third part of a league, ou-
 against the which, there is a goodly high peece of land, with a
 Towne therein: and the Countrey about it is very well til-
 led and wroughte, and as good as possibly can be seene. That
 is the place and abode of Donnacona, and of our two men
 we toke in our firste voyage, it is called *Stadagona*. But be-
 fore we come to it, there are foure other peopled Townes,
 that is to say, *Ayraste*, *Starnatan*, *Tailla*, whiche standeth vp-
 pon a hill, and *Scitadin*, and then *Stadagona*, vnder whiche
 Towne toward the North, the Riuer and Pozte of the ho-
 ly Crosse is, where we stayd from the fiftenth of September,
 vntill the sixteenth of May 1536. and there oure Whippes re-
 mained drie, as we haue sayde before. That place being
 past, we found the habitation of the people called *Teguonon-*
dah, standing vpon an high Mountayne, and the valley of
Hochelay, whiche standeth in a Champaigne Countrey. All
 that Countrey is full of sundrye sortes of woodde, and ma-
 ny Wyues, vnlesse it be about the places that are inhabited,
 where they haue pulled vp the Trees to till and labour the
 grounde, and to builde their Houses and Lodgings. There
 is greate store of Stagges, Deeres, Beares, and other
 suche lyke sortes of Beastes, as Conies, Hares, Mar-
 tons, Foxes, Otters, Weasels, Badgers, and Mice excē-
 ding greate, and diuers other sortes of Venison. They cloath
 themselues with the Skinnes of those Beastes, because
 they haue nothing else to make them apparell withall.
 There are also many sortes of Birds, as Cranes, Swannes,
 Cignets, wild Gele white and gray, Duckes, Thrushes,
 blacke Birds, Turtles, wilde Pigeons, Lenites, Finches,
 redde beastes, Stares, Nightingales, Sparrowes, and o-
 ther Birdes, euen as in *France*. Also as we haue sayde before,
 the sayde Riuer is the plentifullest of fish that ever hath of
 any man bin seene or heard of, because that from the head to
 the end of it, according to their seasons, you shall find all sortes
 of fresh water fish, and salt. There are also many Whales,
 Porpoises, Seafoxes, and Adhothuis, whiche is a kinde of
 fish

Fish that we had neuer scene nor heard of before. They are as great as *Wozpoises*, as white as any *Snow*, their bodies and head fashioned as a gray hound, they are wont alwayes to abide betwene the fresh and salt water, which beginneth betwene the *Riuer of Saguenay* and *Canada*.

¶ Of certayne aduertisements and notes giuen vnto vs by those Countrey men, after our returne from *Hochelaga*.
 CHAP. 12.

After our returne from *Hochelaga*, we haue deale, traf-
 ficked, and with great familiaritie and loue haue bin con-
 uersant with those that dwell nereest vnto our Shippes, ex-
 cepte that sometimes we had strife and contention with cer-
 tayne naughtie people, full soze againste the will of the o-
 thers. We vnderstode of *Donnacona*, and of others, that
 the sayde *Riuer* is called *Saguenays Riuer*, and goeth to *Sa-
 guenay*, being somewhat moze than a league farther West
 North-west, and that eght or nyne dayes Iourneys be-
 yond, it will beare but small Boates. But the right and
 readye way to *Saguenay*, is from that *Riuer* to *Hochelaga*,
 and then into another that commeth from *Saguenay*, and then
 entreth into the sozesayde *Riuer*, and that there is yet one
 moneths sayling thither. Moreover, they tolde vs, and gaue
 vs to vnderstande, that there are people clad with cloth as we
 are, very honest, and many inhabited *Townes*, and that they
 haue great store of *Golde*, and redde *Copper*, and that aboute
 the land the sayd first *Riuer* to *Hochelaga* and *Saguenay*, is an
Iland enuironed rounde about with that and other *Riuers*,
 which beyond *Saguenay* enter into two or thre great *Lakes*,
 and that there is a *Sea* of fresh water found, and as they
 haue heard say of those of *Saguenay*, there was neuer manne
 heard of that founde out the way and end thereof: for as they
 tolde vs, they themselues were neuer there. Moreover,
 they tolde vs, that where we had lefte our *Galion* when
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The second Relation.

We wente to *Hochelaga*, there is a Riuer that goeth South-
west, from whence there is a whole moneths sailing to goe
to a certayne lande, where there is neyther Ple nor Snow
sene, where the inhabitours do continually warre one against
another, where is great store of Oranges, Apples, Nuttes,
and Apples, with many other sortes of frutes, and that the
men and women are cladde with Beastes Skinnes euen as
they: we asked them if there were any Gold or red Copper,
they answered no. I take this place to be toward *Florida*, as
farre as I could perceyue and vnderstand by their signes and
tokens.

¶ Of a strange and cruell disease that came to the people
of *Stadagona*, wherwith bycause we did haunt their com-
pany, we wer so infected, that there died 25. of our com-
pany. CHAP. 13.

In the moneth of December, we vnderstande that the
Plague or Pestilence was come to the people of *Stadago-
na*, in such sort, that befoze we knew of it, according to their
confession, there were dead aboue 50. wherevpon we forbade
them neyther to come nere our forte, nor about our Ships,
or vs. And albeit we had byiuen them from vs, the sayd vn-
knownen sicknesse beganne to spread it selfe amongst vs, after
the strangest sort that euer was epyther heard of or sene, in so
much, as some did lose all their strength, and could not stand
on their feete, then did theyr legges swell, their limmes
shynke as blacke as any cole. To others, all their Skinnes
was spotted with spottes of bloud of a purple couloure: then
did it ascende vp aloft to theyr ankles, knees, thighes, shoul-
ders, armes, and necke: their mouth became stinking,
their gummies so rotten, that all the fleshy did fall off, euen to
the rootes of the Teeth, which did also almost all fall out.
With such infection did this Sicknesse spreade it selfe in
oure three Shippes, that aboute the middle of February,
of a hundreth and some persons that we were, there were
not

not tennē whole, so that one coulde not helpe the other, a
 moſte horrible and pitifull caſe, conſidering the place we
 were in, ſo ſomuch as the people of the Country would day-
 ly come beſore our fozte, and ſaw but few of vs. There were
 already eight deade, and more than fiftie ſicke, and as we
 thought, paſt al hope of recouerie. Our Captaine ſeeing this
 our miſery, and that the ſickneſſe was gone ſo far, ordained
 and commaunded, that euery one ſhoulde deuoutly prepare
 himſelfe to prayer, and in remembraunce of Chriſt, cauſed
 his Image to be ſette vpon a tree, aboute a flight ſhotte
 from the fozte, amidſt the Ice and Snowe, giuing all men
 to vnderſtande, that on the Sunday following, ſeruiſe ſhould
 be ſaide there, and, that whoſoener coulde goe, ſicke, or whole,
 ſhould go thither in Proceſſion, ſinging the ſeauen Pſalmes
 of Dauid, with other Letanies, praying moſte hartily, that
 it woulde pleaſe the ſaid our Chriſt to haue compaſſion vpon
 vs. Seruiſe beyng done, and as well celebrated as we coulde,
 our Captaine there made a vowe, that if it woulde pleaſe
 God to giue him leaue to returne into *France*, he woulde goe
 on pilgrimage to our Lady of *Rocquemado*. That daye Phi-
 lip Rougemont, bozne in *Amboiſe*, died, being two and twen-
 ty yeares olde, and bicauſe the ſickneſſe was to vs unknowen,
 our Capitaine cauſed him to be ripped, to ſee if by any means
 poſſible we miſght know what it was, and ſo ſicke means to
 ſaue and preſerue the reſte of the company: he was founde to
 haue his heart white, but rotten, & more than a pottle of red
 water about it: his liuer was indifferent faire, but his lungs
 blacke and mortified, his blond was altogether ſhynke about
 the heart, ſo that when he was opened, great quantity of rot-
 ten blond iſſued out from aboute his heart: his milke toward
 the backe was ſomewhat periſhed, rough as if it had bin rub-
 bed againſt a ſtone. Moreover, bicauſe one of his thighs was
 very black without, it was opened, but within it was whole
 and ſounde: that done, as wel as we coulde he was buryed. In
 ſuche fozte bid the ſickneſſe continue and encrease, that there
 were not aboute thre ſound men in the ſhips, and none was

The second Relation.

able to go vnder hatches to drinke for himselfe, nor for his fellowes. Sometimes we were constrained to burie some of the dead vnder the Snowe, because we were not able to digge any graues for them, the ground was so hard frozen, and we so weake. Besides this, we did greatly feare, that the people of the Countrey would perceyue our weakenesse and miserie, whiche to hide, our Captayne, whome it pleased God alioayes to keepe in health, woulde go out with two or thre of the companie, some sicke, and some whole, whome when he saw out of the Fort, he would throw stones at them and chide them, feigning, that so sone as he came againe, he woulde beate them, and then with signes shew the people of the Countrey, that he caused all his men to worke and labour in the Shippes, some in mending them, some in beating of chalke, some in one thing, and some in another, and that he woulde not haue them come forth, till their worke was done. And to make his tale seeme true and likely, he woulde make all his men whole and sound to make a great noyse, with knocking stickes, stones, hammers, and other things together, at which time, we were so oppressed, and grieued with that sicknesse, that we had lost all hope euer to see *France* againe, if God of his infinite goodnesse and mercie had not with his pitifull eye looked vpon vs, and revealed a singular and excellent remedie against all diseases vnto vs, the best that euer was founde vpon earth, as hereafter shall followe.

¶ How long we staid in the Porte of the holy Crosse amidst the Snow and Yce, and how many dyed of the said disease, from the beginning of it, to the midst of March.

CHAP. 14.

¶ From the midst of Nouember, vntill the midst of Aprill, we were kepte in amidst the Yce aboute one faddome thicke, and Snowe aboute foure fote high, and moze higher than the sides of our Shippes, which lasted till that time, in
such

The second Relation.

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such fozte, that all our drinckes were frozen in the Vessels, and the Ple through all the Shippes, was aboute a handes breadth thicke, as well aboute batches as beneath, and so much of the Riuer as was fresh, vntill to *Hochelaga*, was frozen, in which space there dyed fise and twentie of our best and chiefeest men, and all the rest so sicke, that we thoughte they shoulde neuer recouer agayne, onely three or foure excepted. Then it pleased God to cast his pitifull eye vpon vs, and sente vs the knowledge and remedie of our healthes and recouerie, in such maner as in the next Chapter shall be shewed.

¶ How by the grace of God we had notice of a certayne tree, wherby we all recouered our health: and the maner how to vse it. CHAP. 15.

¶ Our Captayne considering oure estate (and how that sicknesse was encreased and hote amongst vs) one daye wente south of the fozte, and walking along vpon the Ple, he saw a troupe of those Countrey men comming from *Sadacona*, among which was *Domagaia*, who not passing tenne or twelue dayes afoze, had bene very sicke with that disease, and had his knees swolne as bigge as a Child of two yeares olde, all his sinowes thyncke together, hys teeth spoyled, his gummies rotten, and sticking. Our Captayne seeing him whole and sound, was thereat marvellous glad, hoping to vnderstand and knowe of him how he had healed himselfe, to the ende he might ease and help his men. So some as they were come nere him, he asked *Domagaia* how he had done to heale hymselfe, he answered, that he had take the iuice and sappe of the leaues of a certayne Tree, and therewith had healed himselfe: For it was a singular remedie agaynst that disease. Then our Captayne asked of hym if any were to bee had thereabout, desiring him to shew it him, for to heale a seruant of his, who whilest he was in *Canada* with *Donnacona*, &

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The second Relation.

was stricken with that disease: That he did, bicause he would not shewe the number of his sicke men. Domagaia straight sent two women to fetch some of it, wherhe broughte tenne or twelue bzaunches of it, and therewithall shewed vs the way howe to vse it, and that is thus, to take the barke and leanes of the saide tree, and boile it together, then to drinke of the saide decoction one daye, and the other not, and the dayes of it to be put vpon his leges that is sicke: moreover, they told vs, y the vertue of that tree was, to heale any other disease: the tree is in their language called AMEDA. Our Captaine presently caused some of that drinke to be made for his men to drinke of it, but there was none durste taste of it, excepte one or two, who ventured the drinking of it, onely to taste and proue it: the other seeing that, did the like; and presently recovered their health, and were deliuered of that sicknesse, and what other disease soeuer, in suche sorte, that there were some hadde bene diseased and troubled wyth the French Pockes soure or five yeares, and wyth thys drinke were cleane healed. After thys medicine was founde and proued to be true, there was suche strife aboute it, who shoulde be firste to take of it, that they were readye to kill one another, that a tree as bigge as anye Oake in *Fraunce*, was spoyled and lapped bare, and occupped all in five or sixe dayes, and wroughte so well, that if all the Physicians of *Mountpelier*, and of *Louane*, hadde bene there wyth all the drugges of *Alexandria*, they woulde not haue done so muche in one yeare, as that tree dydde in sixe dayes, and didde so preuaile, that as manye as vsed of it, by the grace of G D recovered their health.

Howe

The second Relation.

69

¶ How the Lorde *Donnacona* accompanied with *Taignoagny* and dyuers others, fayning that they woulde goe to hunt Stags, and other wilde Deere, taryed out two moneths, and at theyr returne broughte a greate multitude of people with them, that we were not wont to see before. CHAP. 16.

¶ Whilest that disease lasted in our ships, the Lorde *Donnacona*, *Taignoagny*, with many others, fayning, that they would goe catch Stags and Deere, which is in their tongue called *Aionnesta*, and *Asquenordo*, because the Ice and Snow was not so broken along the riuer that they coulde saile, it was tolde vs of *Domagaia*, and others, that they would stay out but fortnight, and we believed it, but they stayed aboue two moneths, whych made vs mistrust that they had bin gone to raise the Country to come againste vs, and doe vs some displeasure, we seeing oure selues so weake and faint. Albeit we had vsed such diligence and pollicie in oure Foorte, that if all the power of the country had bin aboute it, they coulde haue done nothyng but loke vpon vs: and whylest they were forth, manye of the people came daylye to our shippes, and brought vs fresh meate, as Stags, Deeres, Fishes, with diuers other things, but helde them at suche an excessiue price, that rather than they would sell them any thing cheape, many times they woulde carry them backe againe, because that yeare the Winter was very long & they had some scarcitie and neede of them.

¶ How *Donnacona* came to *Stadagona* againe with a greate number of people, and because he would not conre to visite our Captaine, fayned himselfe to be sore sicke, whiche he did onely to haue the Captaine come and see him. CHAP. 17.

¶ At the one and twentieth of Apriill *Domagaia* came to the shoare side, accompanied with dyuers lusty and strong
L. iiij. men

The Second Relation.

70

men, such as we were not wont to see, and tolde vs that their Lord Donnacona woulde the next daye come and see vs, and bying great store of Deers fleshe, and other things with him. The next day he came and brought a greate number of men in *Stadagona*, to what end, and for what cause we knew not, but (as the proverbe saith) he that takes hede and shields him selfe from all men, maye happe to scape from some, for wee had need to looke about vs, considering how in number we were diminished, and in strength greatlye weakened, long of our sicknesse we had bene troubled withall, that we were constrained to leaue one of our shippes in the sayde Port of the Holy Croile. Our Captain was warned of their comming, and how they had brought a great number of men with them, for *Domagaia* came to tel it vs, and durst not passe the river that was betwixt *Stadagona* and vs, as he was wonte to doe, wherevpon we mistrusted of some treason. Our Captain seeing this, sent one of his seruantes to them, accompanied with *John Poulet* being best beloved of those people, to see who were there, and what they dyd. The sayde *Poulet* and the other sayned onely to be come to visite *Donnacona*, and bying him certaine presentes, because they hadde bene together a good while in the sayde *Donnaconas* Towne. So soone as he heard of their comming, he gotte hym selfe to bedde, sayning to be verie sicke. That done, they wente to *Taignoagny* hys house to see him, and wheresoeuer they wente, they sawe so manye people, that in a manner one coulde not styre for another, and suche menne as they were neuer wonte to see. *Taignoagny* would not permitte oure menne to enter in anye other houses, but they kepte them companye, and broughte them halfe way to our ships, and tolde that if it would please our Capitaine to shewe him so muche fauoure as to take a Lord of the Country people, whose name *Agonna*, of whom he hadde receyued some displeasure, and carrye hym wyth
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hym into *France*, he should therefore for ever be bounde vnto hym, and would doe for hym whatsoeuer he could possibly, and would do for him whatsoeuer he would commaund him, and bade the seruaint to come againe the nexte daye, and bying an aunsweare. Our Capitayne being aduertised of so manye people that were there, not knowing to what ende, purposed to playe a pretty pzancke, that is to saye, to take theyr Lorde Donnacona, Taignoagny, Domagana, and some more of the chiefest of them, prisoners, in so muche as befoze he had purposed, to bring them into *France*, to shewe vnto our King what he hadde seene in those *Western* partes, and maruailes of the worlde, for that Donnacona had tolde vs, that he hie hadde bene in the Countrey of *Saguenay*, in whych are infinite Rubies, Golde, and other riches, and that there are white menne, who clothe themselves wyth wollen cloth euen as we doe in *France*. The sayde Lorde was an olde manne, and euen from hys chyldhede hadde neuer leste off nor ceased from traouyling into straunge Countreys, as well by Seas and Ryuers, as by Lande. The sayde Powlet, and the other hauing tolde our Capitayne theyr Embassage, and shewed hym what Taignoagny hys wyll was, the nexte daye hie sente hys seruaint agayne, to bidde Taignoagny come and see hym, and shewe what he would, for he should be verye well entertayned, and also parte of hys wyll should be accomplished. Taignoagny sente hym worde, that the nexte daye he would come and bying the Lorde Donnacona wyth hym, and hym that hadde so offended hym, whyche he dydde not, but stayed two dayes, in whyche tyme none came from *Stadagona* to our Shyppes, as they were wont to doe, but rather fledde from vs, as if we would haue slayne them, so that then we playnely perceyued theyr knaury.

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The second Relation.

But when they vnderstode, that those of *Sidatin* did frequent our company, and that we had forsaken the bottoome of a ship whyche we woulde leaue, to haue the olde naies cute of it, the thirde daye followyng they came from *Stadagona*, and mooste of them wythout difficultie did passe from one side of the riuer to the other with small Skiffes: but *Donnacona* hee woulde not come ouer, *Taignoagny* and *Domagaia* stood talking togither aboue an houre befoze they woulde come ouer, at laste they came to speake with our Captaine. There *Taignoagny* prayed him that he woulde cause the foresayde man to be taken and carryed into *Fraunce*. Our Captaine refused to doe it, saying, that his King had forbidden hym to bying any man or woman into *Fraunce*, only that he might bying two or thre yong boyes to learne the language, but that he woulde willingly carry hym to another lande, and there putte hym. Our Captaine spake this, onely to assure them, that they should bying *Donnacona* wyth them, whom they had leste on the other side, whych wordes, when *Taignoagny* hearde, he was very glad, thinking he shoulde neuer retourne into *Fraunce* againe, and therefore promised to come the nexte daye, whych was the day of the holy Crosse, and woulde bying *Donnacona* and all the people wyth hym.

¶ Howe that vpon Holyroode day our Captaine caused a Crosse to be set vp in our Forte: and howe the Lord *Donnacona*, *Taignoagny*, *Domagaia*, and others of theyr company came: and of the taking of the saide Lorde.
CHAP. 18.

The thirde of May beyng Holy roode day, our Captaine for the solomnitie of the daye, caused a woddly faire crosse of thirtie foote in heighth to be sette vpp, vnder the crosse of which he caused a shielde to be hanged, wherein was the Armes of *Fraunce*, and ouer them was wytten in antique letters:

The second Relation.

73

74

letters: FRANCISCVS PRIMVS DEI GRATIA FRAN-
CORVM REX REGNAT, and vpon that daye, about noone,
there came a great number of the people of *Stadagona*, *Men*,
Women, and *Chilozen*, who told vs, that their Lord *Donna-*
cona, *Taignoagny*, and *Domagaia*, were comming, whereof
we were very glad, hoping to retayne them. Aboute two of
the Clocke in the after none they came, and being come nere
our Shippes, our Captayne went to salute *Donnacona*, who
also sheiued him a merrie countenance, albeit very feareful-
ly his eye were still bent toward the wodde. Shortly after
came *Taignoagny*, who bade *Donnacona*, that he should not
enter in our fozte, and therefore fire was brought forth by
one of our men, and kindled where their Lord was. Our Cap-
tayne prayed him to come into our Shippes to eate and drinke
as he was wont to do, and also *Taignoagny*, who promised,
that after a while he would come, and so they did, and entred
in our Shippes: but first it was tolde our Captayne by *Do-*
magia, that *Taignoagny* had spoken yll of him, and that he
had bid *Donnacona* he should not come aboard our Shippes.
Our Captayne perceyuing that, came out of the fozte, and
saw that onely by *Taignoagny* his warning, the *Women*
ranne away, and none but men staped in great number, where-
foze he straight commanded his men to lay hold on *Donna-*
cona, *Taignoagny*, and *Domagaia*, and two more of the chiefest,
whome he poynted vnto: then he commanded them to make
the other to retire. Presencely after, the Lord entred into the
fozte with the Captayne, but by and by *Taignoagny* came
to make him come out agayne. Our Captayne seeing that
there was no other remedie, beganne to call vnto them to
take them, to whose crye and voyce all his men came forth,
and toke the sayd Lord with the others, whome they had ap-
poynted to take. The *Canadians* seeing their Lord taken, be-
ganne to runne away, euen as *Shrepe* befoze the *Wolfe*,
some crossing ouer the Riuer, some through the *Woddes*,
each one seeking for his own aduantage. What done, we retre-
ted our selues, & laid by the prisoners vnder godd gard & safety.

¶

¶ How

The second Relation.

¶ How the saide *Canadians* the night following came before our Ships to seeke their men, crying and howling all night like Wolues: of the talke and conclusion they agreed vpon the next day: and of the giftes which they gaue our Captaine. CHAP. 19.

The night following, they came before our Shippes, (the Riuer being betwixt vs) striking their breaſtes, crying and howling like Wolues, still calling Agouhanna, thinking to ſpeake with him, which our Captayne ſoz that time would not pernitte, neyther all the next day till noone, wherevpon they made ſignes vnto vs, that we had hanged or killed hym. Aboute noone, there came as great a number in a cluster, as euer we ſaw, who wente to hide themſelues in the Forrest, excepted ſome, who with a loude voyce woulde call and crye to Donnacona to ſpeake vnto them: Our Captayne then commanded Donnacona to be broughte vp on high to ſpeake vnto them, and bade hym be merrie, ſoz after he had ſpoken, and ſhelved vnto the King of France what he had ſcene in *Saguenay* and other Countreys, after ſenue or twelue monethes, he ſhoulde returne againe, and that the King of France would giue him greate rewardes, whereat Donnacona was very glad, and ſpeaking to the others, tolde it them, who in token of ioy, gaue out thre great cryes, and then Donnacona and his people had great talke together, whiche ſoz wante of interpretours, can not be deſcribed. Our Captayne bade Donnacona, that he ſhoulde cauſe them to come to the other ſide of the Riuer, to the ende they might better talke together without any feare, and that he ſhoulde assure them, whiche Donnacona did, and there came a Boate full of the chiefest of them to the Shippes, and there anew begonne to talke together, giuing greate prayſe vnto our Captayne, and gaue him a preſente of ſoure
and

and twentie chaynes of *Eſurgny*, ſoꝛ that is the greateſt, and
 preciousſt riches they haue in this worlde, ſoꝛ that they e-
 ſteeme moꝛe of that, than of any Golde oꝛ Siluer. After they
 hadde long talked togyther, and that theyꝛ Lorde ſawe that
 there was no remedie to auoyde hys goyng into *France*, he
 commaunded hys people the nexte daye, to bryng him ſome
 vidualles to ſerue hym by the way. Our Captayne gaue
 Donnacona as a greate preſente, two ſyng pannes of
 Copper, eyght Hatchets, and other ſmall trifles, as kniues,
 and Beades, whereof he ſeemed to be very glad, who
 ſente them to his Wives and Childzen. Likewiſe, he gaue
 certayne ſmall giſtes to them that came to ſpeake with Don-
 nacona, they thanked him greatly ſoꝛ them, and then wente
 to their Lodgings.

¶ How that the nexte daye, beeing the fifth of May, the
 ſayde people came agayne to ſpeake vnto theyꝛ Lorde,
 and howe, that foure Women came to the Shoare to
 bring him Victualles. C H A P. 20.

When the fifth of May, verie carelye in the Morning,
 a greate number of the ſayde people came agayne to
 ſpeake vnto theyꝛ Lorde, and ſente a Boate, whyche in
 theyꝛ tongue they call *Cainoui*, wherein were only foure
 Women, without any manne, ſoꝛ feare theyꝛ menne ſhould
 be retayned.

Theſe Women broughte greate ſtoꝛe of vidualles, as
 Miller, whyche is their Coꝛne that they liue withall, fleſhe,
 fiſhe, and other thynges after theyꝛ faſhion.

Theſe Women being come to our Shippes, our Cap-
 tayne dyd very friendly entertayne them. Then Donnacona
 prayde our Captayne to tel thoſe women that he ſhould come
 agayne after ten oꝛ twelue monethes, & bryng Donnacona to

The second Relation.

Canada againe with him, that hee did only to appease them, which our Captayne did: wherefoze the Women, as well by words as signes, seeme to be very glad, giuing our Captaine thanks, and tolde him, if he came againe, and brought Donnacona with him, they would giue him many things: in signe whereof, eache one gaue our Captayne a chayne of *Esiugny*, and then passed to the other side of the Riuer againe, where stode all the people of *Siadagona*, who taking all leaue of their Lord, wente home againe. On Saturday following, being the sixth of the month, we departed out of the sayd Porte, and came to harborough a little beneath the Ilande of *Orleans*, aboute twelue leagues from the Porte of the Holy Crosse, and vppon Sunday we came to the Iland of *Filiberdes*, where we stayde vntill the sixteenth of that Moneth, till the fiercenesse of the waters were past, which at that time ranne too swifte a course, and were too dangerous to come downe alongst the Riuer, and therefore we stayde till fayze weather came. In the meane while, many of Donnaconas Subjects came from the Riuer of *Saguenay* to him, but being by *Domagaia* aduertised, that their Lozde was taken to be carped into *France*, they were all amazed, yet for all that, they would not leaue to come to oure Shippes, to speake to Donnacona, who tolde them, that after twelue monethes, he shoulde come againe, and that he shoulde be very well vsed, with the Captayne, Gentlemen, and Pariters. Which when they hearde, they greatly thanked oure Captayne, and gaue their Lozde three bundles of Beauers, and Sea Wolues Skinnes, with a greate knife of redde Copper that comieth from *Saguenay*, and manye other thyngs. They gaue also to our Captayne a Chayne of *Esiugny*, for whyche oure Captayne gaue them tenne or twelue Hatchettes, and they gaue hym hartie thanks, and were very well contented. The nexte daye, being the sixteenth of May, we hoysed Sayle, and came from the sayde Iland of *Filiberdes*, to another, aboute sixtene leagues from it, which is aboute fine leagues in length, and there, to the ende we

We might take some rest the night following, we wisse that day, in hope the next day we might passe and auoyde the dangers of the river of *Saguenay*, which are great. That euening we went a land and found great Hoze of Hares, of which we toke a great many, and therefore we called it The Ilande of Hares: in the night there arose a contrarie winde, with suche stormes and tempest, that we were constrained to benche to the Iland of *Filburdes* againe, from whence we were come, because there was none other passage among the said Ilands, and there we stayde till the one and twentie of that moneth, that faire weather and good winde came againe: and then we sayled againe, and that so prosperously, that we passed to *Honguedo*, which passage vntil that time had not bene discovered: we caused our ships to course athwart *Pratos Cape*, which is the beginning of the Port of *Cator*: and because the wind was good and conuenient, we sayled all day and all night without staying, and the next day we came to the middle of *Brions Ilande*, which we were not minded to do, so the end we might shorten our way. These two Ilands lie North-west, & South-east, and are about fiftie leagues one from another. The said Iland is in latitude 47. degrees and a halfe. Upon Thursday being the 26. of the moneth, and the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, we coasted ouer to go to a land and Iallow of lowlands, which are about eight leagues South-west fro *Brions Iland*, on which are large *Champaignes*, full of trees & towns, and also an enclosed sea, of which neither could we see or perceiue any gap, or any way to enter therein. On Friday following, being the 27. of the moneth, because the winde did change on the coast, we came to *Brions Iland* againe, where we stayed till the beginning of June, and toward the South-east of this Iland, we sawe a land, seeming vnto vs as an Ilayde, we coasted it about two leagues and a halfe, and by y way we had notice of thre other high Ilands, lying toward the *Sandes*, after we had known these things we returned to the Cape of the saide land, whiche doeth diuide it selfe into two or thre very high Capes: the waters ther are very deep.

The seconde Relation.

the flood of the Sea runneth, so swift, that it cannot possibly be swifter. That day we came to S. Laurence his Cape, which is 45. degrees and halfe towards the South, we named it S. Pauls Cape, it is at 47. degrees, and a quarter. The Sunday following, being the fourth of June and Whitson-day, we hadde notice of the coaste lying East Southeast distant from the new found land aboute 22. leagues: and because the wind was against vs, we went to a Haven, which we named S. Spiritus Porte, where we stayed till Tuisdaye that we departed thence, sayling along that coaste untill wee came to S. Peters Ilandes. We found along the saide coaste many very dangerous Ilands and Shelves, which lye all in the waye East southeast, and West Northweast about 23. leagues into the Sea. Whilist we were in the said S. Peters Ilandes we met with many ships of France and of Britaine, we stayed there from S. Barnabas day, being the 11. of the month, until the 16. that we departed thence and came to the Cape of Ras, and entred into a Porte called *Rogaoso*, where we took in freshwater, and wood to passe the sea: there we leste one of our boates. Then upon Monday, being the 19. of June, we went from that Porte, and wyth suche good and prosperous weather we sailed along the Sea, in such sorte, that upon the 6. of June. 1536. we came to the Porte of *S. Malo*, by the grace of God, to whom we pray, here ending oure Navigation, that of his infinite mercie he will graunte vs his grace and fauoure, and in the end, bring vs to the place of everlasting felicitie. AMEN.

Here foloweth the language of the Country, and Kingdomes of *Hochelaga* and *Canada*, of vs called *Newe Fraunce*:
But firste the names of theyr Numbers.

<i>Secada.</i>	1	<i>Indahir.</i>	6
<i>Tigneni.</i>	2	<i>Aiaga.</i>	7
<i>Hafche.</i>	3	<i>Addigue.</i>	8
<i>Hannston.</i>	4	<i>Madellon,</i>	9
<i>Ouiscon.</i>	5	<i>Assen.</i>	10

Here followe the names of the chiefest partes of man, and
other wordes necessarie to be knowen.

the Heade	<i>aggonzi</i>	a Man	<i>aguehumi</i>
the Browe	<i>hergueniascon</i>	a Woman	<i>agruaste</i>
the Eyes	<i>bigata</i>	a Boy	<i>aldegesta</i>
the Eares	<i>abontascon</i>	a Wench	<i>agniaquesta</i>
the mouth	<i>efabs</i>	a Childe	<i>exiasta</i>
the Teeth	<i>efongas</i>	a Gowne	<i>cabata</i>
the Tongue	<i>ufnache</i>	a doublet	<i>caioza</i>
the Throate	<i>agonhon</i>	Hosen	<i>hemundob.</i>
the Beard	<i>hebelim</i>	Shoes	<i>aiha</i>
the Face	<i>hegonascon</i>	a Shirte	<i>amgona</i>
the heares	<i>aganiscon</i>	a Cappe	<i>castina</i>
the Armes	<i>aiayascon</i>	Corne	<i>ofizi</i>
the Flanckes	<i>aiffonne</i>	Breade	<i>carraconny</i>
the Stomacke	<i>agruascon</i>	Water	<i>arne</i>
the Bellie	<i>efchebendo</i>	Flesh	<i>quahonascō</i>
the Thighes	<i>hernegradascon</i>	Paces.	<i>queion</i>
the Knees	<i>agochinegodascon</i>	Damsons	<i>honneſta</i>
the Legges	<i>agonguenehonde</i>	Figges	<i>abſconda</i>
the Feete	<i>onchidascon</i>	Grapes	<i>ozoba</i>
the Handes	<i>aignoascon</i>	Nuttet	<i>quahoya</i>
the Fingers	<i>agenoga</i>	a Her.	<i>sahomgahes</i>
the Nailes	<i>agedascon</i>	a Lamprey	<i>zisto</i>
a Mans member	<i>amonascon</i>	a Salmon	<i>ondacon</i>
a Womans member	<i>castaigne</i>	a Whale	<i>ainne homne</i>
an Ele	<i>efgueny</i>	a Goole	<i>fadeguenha</i>
a Snaille	<i>undeguez</i>	a Streete	<i>adde</i>
a Tortois	<i>henleuxime</i>	Cucumber feede	<i>caſconda</i>
Wooddes	<i>conda</i>	to Morrow	<i>achide</i>
leaves of Trees	<i>hoga</i>	the Heauen	<i>quenbia</i>
God	<i>cudragny</i>	the Earth	<i>damga</i>
giue me some drinke	<i>quazahoa quea(boa</i>	the Sunne	<i>yſmay</i>
giue me to breakfast	<i>quasa hoa quasca-</i>	the Moone	<i>aſſomah.</i>
giue me iny supper	<i>quaza hoa quatſiā</i>	the Starres	<i>ſtgnehohā</i>
let vs goe to bed	<i>caſigno agnyda hoa</i>	the Winde	<i>coha</i>

good morrow
let vs go to play
come & ſpeak with me
looke vpon me
Holde your peace
let vs go with the boate
giue me a knife
a Hatchet
a bowe
a darte
let vs go a hunting
a Stagge
a Sheepe
a Hare
a Dogge
a Towne

aignag
caſigno candy
aſſigniquaddada
quagahoma
aiſt.
caſigno caſnoy
buazahca agoheda
adogne
ahenca
quahetan
qu.ſigno donnaſcat
aionneſta
aſquenondo
Sourhanda
agayo
canada

the Se
the w
an Il
an Hi
the Iſ
Snow
Colde
Hotte
Fier
Smok
a Hou
Beane
Cinam
my Fa
my M
my B
my S

They of *Canada* ſaye, that it is a monthes ſaying to
Cinamonds and Cloues are gathered.

Here endeth the ſecond Relation of *James Ca*
navigation to the newe founde Lande,
New France, translated out of *Italian*
liſhe by *I. F.*

Patisco il male ſperando il bene

FINIS.



<i>aignag</i>	the Sea (the Sea)	<i>agogasy</i>
<i>cafigno candy</i>	the waues of	<i>coia</i>
<i>assigniquaddadia</i>	an Ilande	<i>cabena</i>
<i>quagathoma</i>	an Hill	<i>agacha</i>
<i>aist</i>	the Ice	<i>bonnesca</i>
<i>cafigno cafrony</i>	Snowe	<i>cam</i>
<i>buazahca agoheda</i>	Colde	<i>athau</i>
<i>adogne</i>	Hotte	<i>odazant</i>
<i>ahenca</i>	Fier	<i>azista</i>
<i>quahetan</i>	Smoke	<i>quca</i>
<i>quafigno donnafeat</i>	a House	<i>canoca</i>
<i>aiionesta</i>	Beanes	<i>fab</i>
<i>afquenondo</i>	Cinamond	<i>adhorathmy</i>
<i>Sourhanda</i>	my Father	<i>addathy</i>
<i>agayo</i>	my Mother	<i>adanabe</i>
<i>canada</i>	my Brother	<i>addagrim</i>
	my Sister	<i>adboassene</i>

at it is a monthes sayling to goe to a lande where
are gathered.

ond Relation of *James Carthiers* discouerie &
the newe founde Lande, by him named
e, translated out of *Italian* into Eng-
lishe by *I. F.*

stisco il male sperando il bene.

FINIS.

